INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 98-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 25 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVI E

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Apr.	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10,986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	*	16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA...		11,120
18 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
25 ,,	MALWA		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 ,,	MANTUA		10,916
15 ,,	NALDERA		16,088
22 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK* @		10,602
3rdNov.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 ,,	MOOLTAN x..		20,847
17 ,,	KANCHI		16,650
24 ,,	RANPURA	MACEDONIA*..	11 120

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,983
5th July	DUMANA	8'427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

25thApr.'28	ORLTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
27th April	NARKUNDA 7- 0 A.M.	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
25th April	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
30th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
16th May	xELLORA	Mombasa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Muroran Maru ..	5374	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	14th July

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg- "Yusen-"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prsaad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

138310

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—English knowing persons for a respectable business line, yielding Rs. 300/- per month. Enclose anna stamp for quick reply. DR. H. P. GUPTA, Post Box 2032 Bombay.
A R842

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R824

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ld., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL SIGNAL INSPECTOR for Construction work on the Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, pay Rs. 250-10-300. Applicants must be keen, energetic and fully qualified, and not under 30 years of age. Vacancy temporary with prospects of permanency if found suitable. Apply to:—Signal Engineer, E. B. Railway Calcutta.
A 30304

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India and Burma on liberal Commission, Bonus, Pay for a leading Progressive Indian Life Office, S. Sen, 16/1 Jagannath Dutt Lane, CALCUTTA.
A R841

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Lukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Latest HYGIENIC ROOMS for High Class Vegetarian Hindu Families at one minute's walk from Station at very moderate rents; every accommodation and ample play ground. PODAR ESTATE, Malad.
C R840

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

TWO HONOURS GRADUATES, preferably M.A.'s—one in History and Economics and another in Natural Sciences—for training abroad in Railway Traffic and Forestry respectively. Applications with information required under Baroda State Foreign Studies Rules should reach before 1st June, 1928, to the undersigned.

NANDNATH K.,
Commissioner of Education,
Baroda State.

Baroda, 18-4-1928.
C.M.D.
30297

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Points and crossings for 90 R.F.F. rails. Rails are to be supplied by the manufacturers. Alternative rates may be quoted for points and crossings made from rails of toughened plow, Chrome or other steel.

2. The approximate weight of the points and crossings to be manufactured is 1266 tons.

3. The prescribed tender form with schedule of quantities, drawings and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of points and crossings."

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 4th June, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30289

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI SERVAI and BAI DINBAI JEHANGIR SERVAI, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, as trustees of a deed of settlement, dated the 29th day of October, 1908, and made between the said Jehangir Rustomji Servai of the one part and the said Jehangir Rustomji Servai and Bai Dinbai Jehangir Servai, of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements hereditaments and premises lying and being thereon situate at Karelwady, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about three hundred square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4103 and 4104 and Street Nos. 25 and 26 and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 45 and New Survey No. 8090 and bounded, on the East formerly by the property of Nusserwanji Hirji and now by the property of Jehangir Nanabhoy and others, on the West by the property of Kaikhusru Merwan Irani, on the North by a sweeper's gully or passage and on the South by a road formerly known as Churney Lane and now as Karelwady.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1928.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
30316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Messrs. Bharucha, Shroff & Co. in this firm have, by mutual consent, been determined as from 31st December, 1927.

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.
30213

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1332 of 1927.

Bai SHIRINBAI DOSSABAI SHROFF ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd. and another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 8th day of March, 1928, and Judges order dated 30th March, 1928, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Arthur Road on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 14108 and New Survey Nos. 1|3415, 1D|3415, and 1 and 1D|3509 and forming part of a larger piece of land or ground assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4441-42, 4453 (1) and Street Nos. 71 and 73, 95 and E Ward Nos. 4455-4460 and Street Nos. 99-109 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|1888, Byculla Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Goverdhan Soonderdas Mulji and partly by the quarry lands of Government, on or towards the North-West by a Government passage, on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by the Arthur Road, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Italian Motor Car Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30280

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO PANDURANG PATIL, of Andheri Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the piece of land admeasuring 746 square yards or thereabouts, being the Northern portion of Final Plot Number 1 of Town Planning Scheme Number 1 of Andheri, together with the messuages, chawls and privies standing thereon, and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the North by the Kurla-Wesava Road, on or towards the South by the Property of Shantaram Narayen Patil, on or towards the East by the private road belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and on or towards the West by the Bandra-Ghodbundar Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, co-parcenership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at "Vasant Niwas" building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil High Court.

Andheri, 23rd April, 1928.
30312

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHOJRAJ PREMCHAND, PAHALJARA PREMCHAND and LOKRAMDAS PREMCHAND, the last named a minor by his brother and natural guardian, the said Bhojraj Premchand, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of six hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the building thereon, consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors, situate on and being Plot No. 132 of the Supariband Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a road twenty feet in width, on the South by Plot No. 131 of the said Estate leased to Maneckji Bhicaji Daruwalla and others, on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by Plot No. 133 of the said Estate leased to the Lessee which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 74 Parel|Sewri Division and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 565 (2) Street No. 79A.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1928.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
30315

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUKERWADY LANE ON GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lala and Co., Attorney for the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Framji P. Mistry Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned immoveable properties.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Dukerwady Lane, commonly known Orta Baxa or Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3614 and New Street Nos. 35 and 37.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of the Orta Baxa Street and now known as Dukerwady Lane on the Pallas Road in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-three and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 15 and Street No. 13 but now in Ward C No. 3613, New Street No. 39.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Vacant Land or ground whose Fazandar is Rawji Jagannath Shankersheth, situate lying and being at Dukerwadi Lane on Girgaon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 22 decimal point 22 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 8135 under C Ward No. 3615 and 3616.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lala & Co., attorneys for the Trustees at their office in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

At Goregaum near Railway Station on Godbunder Road:—

A rare opportunity to secure an extensive property nearly 65,000 sq. yards with 6 Bungalows and with about 250 Mango Trees and vast agriculture and harticulture area. Suitable for housing societies or for opening Dairy and Poultry Farm or for Industrial concern. Offers will be considered for the entire property in one or in separate lots.

Particulars from the undersigned or from Messrs. Thakoredas & Madgavkar, 31-33, Hummum Street or from Mr. V. D. Balsaheb Kamat, 47, Picket Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE SNAPPY STORY OF A WIFE'S VENTURE TO RECAPTURE A HUSBAND WHOSE LOVE SEEMS TO BE WANING.

with RONALD COLMAN

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 P. M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
in The Latest Paramount Production
"Stephen Steps Out"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The greatest lover of all ages with
MARY ASTOR
IN
DON JUAN
The Romance of a Gorgeous Sinner.
Women were toys in his hands. An innocent maid enslaved him.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lohar Damji Bhagwan, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Northbrook Street opp. Saraswati Laundry, one Drill Machine (No. 4 Bedan), one Drill Machine, one Amery Machine, one Chain Block, one Five H.-P. electric Motor, two Switches, Shafting Pullies, Tools and Furniture, Pillars, Posts, Rests, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A BUILDING LEASE FOR 10 YEARS OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF FORAS ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site the right to a Lease of the following valuable building plot:—

A piece of land comprising an area of 243 sq. yards or thereabouts at the junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road and bounded on or towards the North West by Foras Road, on or towards the South-West by Falkland Road and on or towards the East by a passage way adjoining other property of the Municipality and which said piece or parcel of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 156, Cadastral Division Tardeo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REX BEACH'S
WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL:—
THE BARRIER
featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
NORMAN KERRY—HENRY B. WALTHALL MARCELINE DAY.
Vivid Romance against a picturesque background telling of a story of the days when men fought with their Fists for their Diggings in the Gold-fields and for the Women they loved with equal readiness and fierce delight.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES
for one week more
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Super thrilling production
LA BELLE
(KATIL KATHIANI).
featuring
Famous stars Miss JILLOO, Mr. BILLIMORIA and others.
TO MISS TO REPENT
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY:
Jagdish Film Co.'s Social production
VISHWA MOHINI.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
The Story that stirred the entire Nation
"TARZAN
AND THE
GOLDEN LION"
The quest for the Hidden City! The Hunt for the Palace of Diamonds! Supreme Adventure! Most Meteoric, flashing drama of the year!
Also
Charlie Chaplin
in his latest 2 Reels Comedy.

Time and Tide wait for no man
FINAL WEEK.
4TH WEEK'S RUN OF
"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Management:
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA.
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
A MAN'S PAST
featuring
CONRAD VEIDT
Popular Prices from Rs. 1-2 to Ans. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

GHER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—NFAVOURABLE WEATHER—RICES OPEN 11 POINTS HIGHER XCESSIVE RAINS—FURTHER IMROVEMENT OF 10 POINTS—LONG IQUIDATION—RELAPSE OF 18 OINTS—RALLY ON SCATTERED UYING—FURTHER 6 TO 11 POINTS IGHER.

New York, April 23.

igher Liverpool quotations with a firm ertone and reports of unfavourable ther, resulted in a rise of 11 points in w York futures at the opening. The ket was firm and reports of excessive s administered a further of 10 points ing the first 15 minutes. At this l long liquidation checked the rise and es began to ease off. At noon a ion of the early improvement was lost n prices were 9 points higher. Dur. the afternoon further selling caused kness and at about 2-20 p.m. prices ed the lowest point of the day. ing the last half an hour a moderate y recorded slight improvement and es closed at a net rise of 6 to 11 points. t cotton prices improved 5 points to 5c.

he New Orleans futures market was et but steady and closed at a small rise 1 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices de. ed 4 points to 19.96c.

f we can rely on private crop reports,

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION

Ir. Gann has sent the following cable n New York under date 22rd instant. Main trend is up. Demand is good long as market shows strength. Buyis much better than selling on rally. er short and buy for long account. uld buy on reaction on Tuesday."

outlook of the American crop is far n satisfaction and if present unourable weather continue, we are afraid, es will be pushed higher. Even at sent level there is no accumulation of interest as practically during the last days heavy liquidation had run its rse. The holders of cotton are in a ng position, and with a strong statisl situation, we look for higher prices advise purchases on all breaks.

W YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 23.

evious Close:—19.93.
a.m.:—20.04 plus .11.
-14 a.m.:—20.14 plus .21.
a.m.:—20.04 plus .11.
noon:—20.02 plus .09.
20 p.m.:—19.96 plus .03.
p.m.:—20.00 plus .07.
ange 18 Points.

VATE CABLES.

essrs. Langley & Co. have received the wing cable from America dated 24th ant:—

Unfavourable weather and better rpool advices caused some advance of h most was lost by long liquidation." puter:—"New York was firm and y active on improved buying, inced by excessive rains, but later de. d partially on realising."

essrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co under date 23rd instant as under:—Excessive rains. Rather buy."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 23.

y	20.16 plus .06
y	20.00 plus .07
ober	19.84 plus .08
cember	19.74 plus .07
uary	19.69 plus .11
ddling Spot	20.65 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 23.

y	19.76 plus .01
ly	19.66 plus .06
ddling Spot	19.96 —.04

NEW YORK.

New York, April 23.

York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverol at closing time):—

May	20.21
uly	20.04
October	19.90
York, Noon Call:—	
May	20.19
uly	20.02
October	19.88
Orleans 9.30 a.m.:—	
May	19.87
uly	19.73
October	19.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 23.

	Bales.
s Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	16,000
s Exports to Great Britain	12,000
s Exports to the Continent ..	38,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27.
irts to date 23-4-28	7627000	12240000
Yesterday do.	16000	16000
orts to date do.	6120000	9481000
k at Ports 20-4-28	1527000	2154000
Interior Towns do.	77300	859000
Liverpool 20-4-28	852000	1418000
ble Supply 20-4-28	4229000	5942000
ntity in Sight do.	12949000	17426000

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—EXCESSIVE RAIN OVER EAST BELT—SPINNERS CALLING—FUTURES 9 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, April 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened strong at a rise of 6 to 7 points on reports of unfavourable weather against expectations of a decline of 2 points. Excessive rains over Eastern belt influenced spinner's calling of cotton. There was absence of sellers and prices closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 11.30d. per lb. and sales amounted 7,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed irregular 2 points lower to 7 points higher. Egyptians closed quiet but steady and closed 3 points lower to 1 point higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 23rd instant:—

(1) Continued rains Eastern belt, Central belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

(2) Market advanced on heavy rains in the East.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-15 a.m.:—"We are in favour of the market pending developements in planting."

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton:—

Week ending.	Week ending.
14-4-28.	21-4-28.
292,000 Bales.	288,000 Bales.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable D|- 23rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & C.:—

"Market firm owing to spinners calling. New York supporting advance. Warm weather is needed."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"New York Cables:—Very heavy rains in Eastern Belt. Much replanting necessary."

Arnold & Co.:—"Market largely weather affair. Immediate weather unfavourable."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		10.83 plus .09
May	10.75	10.78 plus .08
June		10.72 plus .09
July	10.68	10.70 plus .09
August		10.63 plus .10
September		10.57 plus .09
October	10.49	10.52 plus .10
November		10.45 plus .09
December		10.45 plus .09
January	10.42	10.45 plus .09
February		10.44 plus .08
March	10.42	10.44 plus .08
April		10.44 plus .08
Middling Spot		11.30 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 23.

	Bales:
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.30 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	8.50 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	8.70 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.10 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	8.50 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.60 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.85 plus .05
Oomra Fine	9.10 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.70 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.95 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	10.20 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

April	20.62	—.03
May	20.72	—.03
June	20.82	—.03
July	20.93 plus	.02
August	20.91 plus	.02
September	21.21 plus	.01
October	21.21 plus	.01
November	21.16 plus	.01
December	21.16 plus	.01
January	21.04 plus	.01
February	21.02 plus	.01
March	21.00 plus	.01
April	21.00 plus	.01
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	21.40	—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, 63 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers May 52|6.
Barletta Russo, 63-1|2 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 54|6.
Wheat, Choice White. Karachi:—
Shipment Hull Paid May-June 54|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|2-1|4.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 14|3-3|4.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|2-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|3-1|2.

BOMBAY.

STRADDLE BUYING—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, April 24.

Despite a further rise of 7 points in New York futures, the local market opened for J|A Broach delivery at Rs. 375 and improved to Rs. 376 on straddle purchases against sales at Liverpool. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 4 points and further weakness was reported on Bombay selling. This weakness was reflected here and prices at 4-30 p.m. Closed at Marwari Bazar as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A|M	368-8
F. G. M. G. Broach J|A	374-12
Fine M. G. Oomra May	338
Fine M. G. Oomra July	344
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	313

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 24

The forward market ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range and closed quiet but steady at 6-30 p.m.

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	368	4	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	374	4	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	338	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	344	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	312	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

April	228.90 plus 0.10
July	235.20
October	240.50 —0.40

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 24.

Bengal May	312
Broach April/May	369
Broach July/August	375
Oomra May	339

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	334	327	320	313	305
S. Punjab	332	325	318	311	303
Rajputana	334	327	320	313	305
Broach		390	385	375	368
P. America		403	398	391	383
Kadi		383	378	373	368
Dholera		381	376	371	366
Kala		383	378	373	368
Surat		443	438	433	428
Rajpipla		443	438	433	428
Navsari		468	463	458	453
Oomra	356	349	342	332	
C. P. 1	381	374	367	357	
C. P. 2	368	361	354	344	
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Muthia			322	312	302

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	359	290,069	306,426
Central India	473	278,432	268,778
Barsi and Nagar	1,478	278,394	184,805
Hyderabad-Gaorani	518	107,166	65,101
Berar	3,924	633,862	540,790
Central Provinces	757	277,469	221,861
Total Oomras	7,509	1,865,392	1,587,761
Dholera	2,211	127,712	126,270
N.-W. Provinces		63,060	54,267
Rajputana	46	43,097	44,502
Sindh-Punjab		133,282	111,689
Broach	5,707	165,173	149,234
Coompta and Dharwar	1,915	48,246	64,924
Westerns-Northerns	9	14,309	30,395
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		13,282	9,836
Persian	1	4,481	3,794
American		33,441	157,249
Egyptian and African	50	40,283	46,050
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	17,448	2,551,827	2,377,425

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept to 19th April. This year	Last year.
Europe	6,170	478,136	243,659
Japan & China	7,000	760,046	1,148,260
Coast Ports		18,302	14,249
Up-country by Rail		51,746	75,204
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		32,024	6,301
Total	13,170	1,340,254	1,487,673

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 24.

3 months 4-1|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, April 24.

Gold Ready	21	8	0
Vaishakha	21	7	3
Jaitha	21	7	6
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60	4	0

Bombay, April 24.

London Ready	26-3|8
London Forward	26-5|16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7 3
Closing	2 7 6
New York Cent	58 0 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Vaishakha	60|3	60|4	60|3	60|4
Jaitha	60|3	60|4	60|3	60|4

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold forward. Market closed with buyers at the rate. Very little business doing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 24.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 April/May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 929
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 130-1|4.
Banks buying 60 days 127-1|4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 175-1|2.
SINGAPORE.—
Bank's selling D D 155.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4.88-1|4 23rd inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 5|16 24th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 13|32 23rd inst.
London|Paris 124.00 23rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.96 23rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.32 23rd inst.
London|Italy 92.65 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 23rd inst. £4|4|10; 21st inst £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 23rd inst. 26-7|16; 21st inst. 26-3|8.
Silver London Forward 23rd inst. 26-5|16 21st inst. 26-5|16.
Silver New York Ready 23rd inst. 57-7|8; 21st inst. 57-11|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd inst. 4-1|16 p.c.; 21st inst. 4-1|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 23rd inst. 4-1|8 p.c.; 21st inst. 4-1|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent. 6 mos 4 per cent. 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract April	May
Bengal Superfine	325		
Bengal Fine	320		
Bengal F.G.	315		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	315		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	363|65		
Nagpur Fine	363|65		
Yeotmal Fine	353|55		
Aryi Fine	353|55		
Amraoti Fine	343|45		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	342|45		
Mulkapur Fine	335|37		
Khandesh Fine	327|30		
Muthia Fine			
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	375		
Purna F.G.G.S.	340		
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.			
Indore|Ujjain Fine	355		
Burwah|Sanavad Fine	335		
Surat	445		pl. 75
Navsari			pl. 95
Broach F.G.			
Broach Fine	385	pl. 17|8	pl. 15
			A.|May
Westerns M.G.	380		
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia	430		
Miraj|Sangli	390		
Compta Good	390|95	pl.27|8	pl.25|6
Dhollera			—1|2
Kadi|Viramgam			pl. 3|4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 24

200	Volkart	Karanja	341
100	Do.	Dhulia	290
400	Do.	Khandesh	289/90
200	Japan	Halda	342
300	Do.	Bengal	336
100	J. Devji	Veraval	290
200	Toyo	Akola	325
100	Do.	Jalna	310
200	Do.	Wun	355
100	Tata	Shegam	327
100	Keshavdeo	Nizamabad	387
100	Ital India	Tandur	339
100	M. Nathoo	Aurangabad	335

STOCKS AND SHARES.

UNSETTLED ON STRIKE.

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, April 24.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet and ruled easy on account of no improvement in mill strike situation. At the decline there was some covering but buyers are holding aloof and the undertone is uncertain. Bombay Dyeings opened at 891|4 and after declining to 886|4 recovered to Rs. 891|4. Fazal opened at Rs. 862|8 and after declining Re. 1|4 firmed up to Rs. 865. Century declined to Rs. 409|4 but improved to 412|8. Pearl opened at Rs. 571|4 but after declining to Rs. 568|12, rallied to Rs. 571-4 on short covering and closed at Rs. 570.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports of strike at Jamshedpur induced considerable short selling and long liquidation in Tata Iron shares. At the decline there was some bull support but prices failed to improve. Tata Defd. opened at Rs. 301|4 and declined to Rs. 298|12 and improved to Rs. 303|12. The close was weak at Rs. 300. Ordinary opened at Rs. 84|4 and closed at Rs. 83|8. Alcock opened at Rs. 408|12 and after declining to Rs. 407|8 improved to Rs. 412|8 but closed easy at Rs. 408|12. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1141|4 and closed at Rs. 1133|12. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 318|12 but declined to Rs. 315. Firm buying hardened prices to Rs. 321|14 but closed at 318|12. Scindia shares were easy.

COTTON

Bombay, April 24.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	372|8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	891-4
950	Bradbury	225
100	Century	412-8
100	Colaba Land	127-8
500	Central India Pt	498-12
100	Kurla	165
100	Crescent	168|12
250	Curim.	230
500	David	260
250	Dawn	580
200	Edward Sassoon	101|4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	865
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Patil	400
100	Globe	80
100	Gokak	116-4
100	Indian Bleaching	285
100	Indore Malwa	360
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	19-8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	242-8
100	Luxmi Cotton	7000
100	Madhavrao Sad.	7
100	Morarjee	1850
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81|4
1000	Morarji	1850
100	New Great	273-12
10	New City	110
100	Pabaney	266-4
100	Pearl	570
100	Phoenix	388-12
250	Simplex	168-12
100	Sholapur	7325
50	Swan	135
100	Swadeshi	500
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2960

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1462-8
127	Imperial	360
50	India	91
20	Baroda	92
25	Central	26-10
25	Eastern	94|8
£12 1/2	National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	903-12
	Amritsar Patti	138
	1/Cen. Prov. Rly	100|8
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90
100	Hozhiarpur	100
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78|8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88|8
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	712-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	760
100	Alcock	408-12
125	Br. Burma	840
10	B. Burma No. 1	303-12
10	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8	sh. Burma Pet.	4/11
100	B. Tramway	148-12
50	B. Tramway	68
100	Bombay Steam	270
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	23-6
200	Indian Cement	318-12
	Central India Mining	17-4
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2	Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	850
100	Katni Ordinary	240
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10	Punjab P. Cement	15-10
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12-8
10	Shivrajpur	39
75	Tata Iron Defd.	83-8
20	Tata Iron Defd.	300
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96-12
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Hydro	1133-12
100	Tata Power Ord.	561-4
100	Tata Power Pref.	910
215	Scindia Steam	15-12

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pre.	96-12
100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500	4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	360

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 24.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106|8|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84 8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.
Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8 1945-55 Rs. 106|9
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, April 23.

Week ending 21st April 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	155	12,949	17,426
Receipts at U.S. Ports	76	7,690	12,214
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	31	1,200	2,319
To Continent	31	4,020	5,423
To Japan, Canada, etc.	24	1,054	1,758
Total	136	6,274	9,500
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	288	12,195	13,700
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	71	2,945	2,297
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,527	2,154
Stocks at American Interior Towns		773	859
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,929	2,935
Total		4,229	5,948
Last week		4,368	6,072
Difference on week		—139	—124
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		852	1,597

	This week	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India	nil	100
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	53,300	53,300

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SHIVAJI: MAKER OF MARATHA NATION.

"GREATEST CONSTRUCTIVE GENIUS OF MEDIAEVAL INDIA"

FRESH LIGHT ON HIS LIFE WORK

PROF. J. N. SIRKAR'S WEIGHTY PRONOUNCEMENT

The following is a weighty and thoughtful pronouncement on the character and achievements of Shivaji, delivered by Prof. Jadunath Sarkar at Madras on the birthday celebration held there last month. As Professor Sarkar has been much misunderstood on this side of India, our readers, will welcome this latest expression of his views, based as they are on up-to-date research, not excluding the recent Sanskrit publication Shiva-Bharat, of Poet Parmanand. His life of Shivaji, published some ten years ago, has already become antiquated in view of the rapid investigation which has been going on in Maharashtra, into the sources of that great hero's life.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Prof. Sircar said that he had studied the life of Sivaji with reference to the original sources for more than twenty years with increasing attention. The best materials for a true history of Shivaji were contemporary records and were diffused over a variety of languages. They had first of all State papers, letters and news sheets of the Moghul Empire and of Bijapur and Golconda all written in Persian. It was a mistake to suppose that the Persian accounts of Shivaji were tainted because they were written by Mahomedans. Several of them were written by Hindus. These were absolutely contemporary and written from the other side. Secondly, they had the Marathi records which were unfortunately very disappointing in the sense that the only contemporary life of Sivaji was the work of Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad written in 1696 when he was in the fort of Ginji. In the British period the history written by Chitnis could not be regarded as authoritative. Telang in criticising the Raigarh life of Shivaji could not find the original Marathi. Owing to the indefatigable research of Rajwade the Marathi text of this work has been discovered and printed in his Sadhanen, Vol. 2, the Chitragupta 'bakhar' was translated into Persian and several copies of the manuscript had been preserved in England and one of them was presented by Warren Hastings to the India Office. They had Marathi sources plus a number of documents, title deeds and so on printed in their own time.

Voluminous records were preserved by the English factories on the west coast of India and these can be consulted in the Bombay Secretariat and the India Office. There were letters from Madras factory to the East India Company and to Surat and Bombay and they threw a flood of light on the history of Sivaji. The French sources were very disappointing and the most valuable portion was kept in Paris in the shape of the memoirs of the founder of Pondicherry. They had thus Persian, English and French sources. The Dutch sources were very few. They had Hindi works on Shivaji written by contemporaries but these were disappointing. There were some Sanskrit poems by Marathi writers which dealt mostly with the court of Shahji and briefly referred to Shivaji. A study of all these materials was necessary if they were to attain to a truue knowledge of what the hero did and the ideas that inspired him. If they could realise the hero's career, then they would not be msiled by popular delusions and many controversies. It could not be argued that the history of Sivaji was one-sided, because there was light thrown on it from the English, Dutch, French, Potuguese, Mahrathi and Mahammedon sides. Such a life of Sivaji was a desideratum and thanks to the publication of the records, it is now possible.

SHIVAJI'S CAREER.

Continuing he said:—

It is just three hundred and one years since Shivaji was born, as the second son of a small Jagirdar who was then rather unsuccessful in his political adventures and was being hunted about by his powerful enemies. Throughout his life, Shivaji was practically isolated from his father, and though he started with his father's petty jagirs in Poona district as the foundation of his estate, yet his power and territory were all due to his own initiative and exertions. When Shivaji died at the age of 53, he had made himself an unconquerable hero, the creator and inspiring idol of a nation, and one of the greatest characters in the history of India. This was the achievement of a single short life, in the face of unparalleled obstructions and difficulties. And the contrast between his initial resources and his ultimate possession signally proves the intrinsic greatness of the man and his right to be acknowledged as the last constructive genius among the Hindus.

At the time of his birth, 1627 A.D., his father Shahji was a vassal of the decaying monarchy of Ahmednagar and was playing with poor success the part of a king-maker amidst the forts of the Nasia and Thana districts. But Mughal armies soon poured into the land, over-powered Shahji and finally forced him to leave the scene of his turbulent activity for fresh fields by entering the service of Bijapur. That was in 1636, when young Shivaji, then nine years old, came with his mother to live in Poona, under the guardianship of his father's Brahman managed, Dadaji Kond Deo, while Shahji went with his second wife and her son Vyankoji to win new estates under Bijapur in the Eastern Karnatak and Mysore. After the death of Dadaji (1646), Shivaji became his own master, and began to win forts and villages in his neighbourhood by stratagam, bribery or the fomenting of dissensions and occasionally by force also. Thus he extended his patrimony in the Poona and Nasik districts. He took Javli (in the Satara district) from a fellow Maratha Chieftain and raided Kalyan in the North Konkan, which was held by an Arab officer of Bijapur. In 1659 came his first open conflict with his nominal sovereign the Sultan of Bijapur. Shivaji slew the Bijapur General who had come to arrest him at an interview and defeated and dispersed his army by a sudden attack. During the next two years Shivaji had to meet a concerted invasion of his territory by the Mughal and Bijapuri forces. But nothing could daunt him. By a perilous night attack he wounded, with utter discomfiture, the Mughal General, Shaista Khan in the heart of his camp (1663). The next year (1664) he sacked the rich city of Surat. The Mughal General Jai Singh, by masterly diplomacy and relentless siege, forced Shivaji to make his submission and cede two-thirds of his possessions to the Mughals at the treaty of Purandhar (1665). Next year Shivaji served as a vassal of Delhi in the invasion of Bijapur and even visited Aurangzib at Agra. His conduct at the Court gave offence to the Emperor, and he was placed in detention, but escaped in disguise after two months. Returning home at the end of 1666, he remained quiet for two years; but at the beginning of 1669 he resumed his career of conquest which ended only with in death in 1680. The weak and distracted Court of Bijapur made a secret peace with Shivaji, who spared the capital, but robbed the outlying district, and vassal nobles of that kingdom, in addition to plundering the Mughal territory far and wide every year. In 1674, Shivaji crowned himself with full rites as a 'Chhatrapati'.

In 1677, he set out on his grandest undertaking, the conquest of the Madras Karnatak. Passing swiftly with his well regulated army by way of Golkonda and Vellore he advanced on his conquering career to the bank of the Coleroon, where he invited his brother Vyankoji to an interview and demanded from him his share of Shahji's Eastern legacy. But one night Vyankoji fled across the river and Shivaji returned home by way of Mysore and Belgaum leaving his new conquests in Madras in charge of a Viceroy with a strong standing army and Jinji for the capital. The last year of his life was devoted to driving away the Mughal invaders from the neighbourhood of Bijapur.

SHIVAJI'S GREATNESS.

Such, in brief, was Shivaji's career. He stands on a lofty pedestal in the hall of the worthies of history, not because he was a Hindu champion, but because he was an ideal householder, an ideal king, and an unrivalled nation-builder. He was devoted to his mother, loving to his children, true to his wives, and scrupulously pure in his relations with other women. Even the most beautiful female capture of war was addressed by him as his mother. Free from all vices and indolence in his private life, he displayed the highest genius as a king and as an organiser. In that age of religious bigotry, he followed a policy of the most liberal toleration for all creeds. The letter which he wrote to Aurangzib, protesting against the imposition of the poll-tax on the Hindus, is a masterpiece of clear logic, calm persuasion, and political wisdom. Though he was himself a devout Hindu, he could recognise true sanctity in a Mussalman, and therefore he endowed a Mahomedan holy man named Babia Yaqut with land and money and installed him at Kelesi. All creeds had equal opportunities in his service and he employed a Muslim Secretary named Qazi Haidar, who, after Shivaji's death, went over to Delhi and rose to the Chief Justice of the Mughal Empire. There were many Mahomedan Captains in Shivaji's army and his Chief Admiral was an Abyssinian named Siddi Misri. The Maratha soldiers had strict orders not to molest any woman or rob any Mahomedan saint's tomb or hermitage, copies of the Quaran which were seized in the course of their campaigns were ordered to be carefully preserved and then handed over with respect to some Mahomedan.

Among his Hindu servants there were Brahmins and Non-Brahmins enjoying the highest civil and military offices—Brahmins, Probhus (i.e., Kayasthas), Marathas, Kunbis and the trading caste.

Before his rise, the Maratha race was scattered through many foreign kingdoms and lived as servants and subjects and not as their own masters. Shivaji united them into one people by giving them a national state with a national king of their own. This was true "Hindavi Swaraj." His infant kingdom became a centre of learning and piety, of trade and wealth, of new literary creation and social improvement.

SHIVAJI'S POLITICAL IDEALS.

Shivaji's political ideals were such that we might accept them even to-day without any change. He aimed at giving his subjects peace, universal toleration, equal opportunities for all castes and creeds, a beneficent, active and pure system of administration, a navy for promoting trade, and a trained militia for guarding the homeland. Above all, he sought for national development through action, and not by lonely meditation nor by straining the throat on platforms. Every worthy man,—not only the natives of Maharashtra, but also recruits from other provinces of India,—who came to Shivaji, was sure of being given some task which would call forth his inner capacity and pave the way to his own rise to distinction, while serving the interests of the State. The activities of Shivaji's Government spread in many directions and this enabled his people to attain to a full and varied development, such as all modern civilised States aim at.

All this national expansion proceeded from the initial energy of one man. Shivaji was the central power-house of the new Maharashtra. He had, I admit, the supreme royal gift of quickly judging every man's character and capacity and choosing the best instrument for every task that he wanted to be done. But he was a self-taught man, he never visited any great capital, court or camp. His administrative and military systems—perfectly suited to his country and age—were his own creation. Unlike Ranjit Singh or Mahadji Sindhia, he had no French adviser or lieutenant. Everything proceeded from his own heart and brain. Therefore, the historian of Shivaji, at the end of a careful study of all the records about him in eight different languages, is bound to admit that Shivaji was not only the maker of the Maratha nation, but also the greatest constructive genius of medieval India. States fall, empires break up, dynasties become extinct, but the memory of a true "hero as king" like Shivaji remains an imperishable historical legacy for the entire human race—

The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire,

—to animate the heart, to kindle the imagination and to inspire the brain of succeeding ages to the highest endeavours. Therefore, as the saint Ramadas truly said:—

"Shivacharitra atavava kirti-rupe."

The Chairman said that it was the good fortune of the two organisations under whose auspices the evening's function was held that they were able to secure the illuminating address of Professor Sircar on the life of Shivaji. In the short sketch given by Prof. Sircar he presented to them a true picture of what Shivaji stood for. It was a mistake to think that Hindus celebrated the birthday of Shivaji as a revival of Hindu rule in India. It was not as a great Hindu that they worshipped Shivaji but as a person who brought to bear on his own life the idea of constructing a great Indian State. He once again thanked the lecturer for his illuminating address.

Mr. M. K. Dandekar proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman and the gathering then dispersed.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 24.

Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
City of Perth, Johnson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.

Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Delta, Ward, Shanghai.
Barpeta, Struchen, Busreh.
Steel Age, Laurence, New York.
Genoa, Bonzimino, Genoa.
Maur, Ramsland, Bangkok.

LOADING.

April 24.

Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Crew Hall for Hull.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Perth:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Perth arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Steel Age:—The M M Co's steamer Steel Age will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Delta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 24.

S S Rajputana for London:—10000 cwts cotton seeds, S Joharmal; 4000 cwts lentils, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles:—408 cwts mowra seeds, L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Larpool for Hull:—47000 cwts cotton seeds, L Dreyfus and Co; 10000 cwts cotton seeds, D Sassoon and Co.

For Ghent:—275 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co; 110 bales cotton, Kottak and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 211 bales hemp, Tokarsee and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Abraham and Sons; 404 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 385 bales cotton, K Deochand; 687 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 70 tons tin clipping, J G Sheth.

S S Swasten for Hull:—2000 cwts rape seeds, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Caduceus for Hull:—4000 cwts cotton seeds, D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts cotton seeds, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Antwerp:—199 cwts gum munlora, 300 cwts gum kadaya, S Chapsee and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Rathi and Co; 450 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Genova for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Amin and Sons; 250 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 30 bales wool, K Ismail; 15 bales wool, Cox and King Ltd; 37 bales wool, R Soni; 100 bales wool, M Motilal: 45 bales wool, G Sobhagmal; 75 bales wool, G Arbuthnot and Co.

S S City of Perth for Philadelphia:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Amin and Sons.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY).

Bombay, April 24.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 8 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 4 0
Maize Starch Pearl	11 8 0
Dextrine (Potato White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesiam Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil 50 per cent Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red, Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Bleaching Power United Alkali Large Pkg.	7 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Smal	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 8 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromite of Soda Small pkg.	26 8 0
Brown Sugar of Lead pkg.	33 4 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 0
Antimony Salt	0 5 9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 9 9
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 8 9
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de- hyde	0 5 11

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 24.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd. Inst.

Wheat	9,836 Cwts.
Linseed	17,563 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,934 "
Gingellyseeds	2,618 "
Poppyseed	480 "
Groundnuts	17,108 "
Castorseed	17,236 "
Rice	2,640 "
Myrabollams	987 "
Cottonseed	26,073 "
Mowraseed	228 "
Gram	5,734 "
Joowar	11,011 "
Barley	1,181 "
Bajree	391 "
Coal	1,876 Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, April 22.

Wheat ready	4 4 0	4 10 0
Wheat Hay		4 7 6
Wheat Assuj		4 12 3
Gram Ready	3 11 0	3 12 6
Gram Jeth		3 10 6
Gram Assuj		3 15 6
Barley Ready		3 4 0
Barley Jetha		4 2
Barley Assuj		3 8 6
Rapeseed Ready	7 8 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed Jetha		
Rapeseed Bhadon		7 15 6
Gwara Ready		3 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 24.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|1|6; closing Rs. 49|14.

Castorseed Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 52|14|6; closing Rs. 52|12|6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 5|1: closing Rs. 5|0|7-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 57|11; highest Rs. 57|14; closing Rs. 57|13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 24.

The market has ruled steady but quiet with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15|10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 10|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 10|7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 10|5-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, April 23.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £91-1|2.
Conversion Loan £77-5|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-3|4.
Consols £56-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers 0|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £9-10-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Apl.-May £18-2-6.

LINSEED.

London, April 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-5-0.
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid May-June £15-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 30|6.
Delivery Buyers Sept.-Dec. 31|6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 23.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.
Spot ..... 26-7|16
Forward ..... 26-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 23.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	29.09
T.T. Milan on London	92.63
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.71

LONDON METALS.

London, April 23.

Copper, English Best Selected, £64-7|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £233-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 23.

Demand Bills 487.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-1|4.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.862 inches (.023 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day 29.715 inches (.017 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .038.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 milesper hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Telegrams:—Best Sweets, Bombay.
Dayaram, Matheran.

Royal Hindu Hotel

MATHERAN.

A well-equipped residential hotel situated in an important health resort of the Bombay Presidency
Commodious airy rooms.

Delicious and wholesome food prepared in pure ghee made from fresh butter on the premises.

Special arrangements for families.

For further particulars please write or call on

DAYARAM DAMODAR
Confectioner.

548, Chira Bazar.
Phone:—24777

393, Tram Terminus,
Grant Road,
Phone:—41140.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Annual General Meeting. Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Annual General Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at midnight.

FRIDAY, April 27.

Exmn. Results of Final M.B.B.S., Part I (New Regulations); Final M.B.B.S. Part II (New Regulations) and Final M.B.B.S. (Old Regulations), University Hall 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Ordinary quarterly general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

DEATH OF DR. V. K. SHEVADE.

Dr. V. K. Shevade who began opthalmic and general practice at Hubli on October 6th last, died of intestinal T.B. at Dharwar on 18th instant. He had worked for more than a year as House Surgeon at the A.M.C. Free Eye Hospital at Parel.

VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM.

The seventh Anniversary of the Vaishya Vidyashram, Sasvane (Post Avas, Dist. Kolaba) will be performed at the quarters of the Ashram on Saturday (28th inst.) and Sunday (29th instant). Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION.

An extra ordinary general meeting of the Bombay mill workers will be held today (Wednesday) in the evening in Municipal Garden behind Gokhale's Hotel, Parel, when the subjects regarding workers' over-time duty and the present situation will be discussed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Keith" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 20th instant.
The Clan line S.S. "Mackenzie" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 22nd instant.
The Clan line S.S. "Gretava" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 21st instant.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 21st April 1928 1,055,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 21st April 1928 2,795,000.
Total: Remittances during the week ending 21st April 1928 1,055,000; total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 21st April 1928 2,795,000.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on:—In District Treasuries 31st Dec. 1927 2,15,81; 31st Jan. 1928 2,34,62; 29th Feb. 1928 2,24,97; 31st March 1928 2,9942.
Balance on:—With the Imperial Bank of India: 31st Dec. 1927 7,04,34; 31st Jan. 1928 7,87,72; 29th Feb. 1928 7,32,27; 31st March 1928 6,02,58.
Total: 31st Dec. 1927 9,20,15; 31st Jan. 1928 10,22,34; 29th Feb. 1928 9,57,24; 31st March 1928 9,02,00.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,30,75,000 were received and accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-5. From 20th to 23rd April intermediate 3 months' bills for Rs. 30,75,000 were sold. Intermediate three months' bills will be issued on 25th to 30th April at Rs. 98-11-5. Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday. the 1st May 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment on the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 4th May 1928. For conditions as usual.

MEETING OF THE CLERKS' UNION.

A meeting of the Clerks' Union was held in the Social Service League Hall on Saturday, the 21st instant, when Mr. A. R. Ranjit, the President of the Clerks' Union was in the chair. It was resolved (1) the Extraordinary General meeting of the members of the Clerks' Union convened on Saturday next (12th prox.) at 6-0 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall for the election of office bearers. (2) This meeting of the members of the Clerks' Union cordially thanks the members of the meeting of the Clerks held on the 14th instant at the Tutorial High School to inaugurate the movement resulting in the Clerks' Union.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per ex-s.s. "Sirala" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.
The Inward English Mail Steamer S.S. "Narkunda" is expected to arrive at Aden this week at midnight on Thursday 26th instant, the outward Persian Gulf Steamer will also sail this week on the night of Thursday, the 26th instant. The sorting therefore will be the latest hour for posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on the 26th instant.
Ordinary Parcels upto 6-30 p.m. on 26-4-28. Registered upto 5 p.m. on 26-4-28. Parcels upto 5 p.m. on 26-4-28.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE

MR. HOOSENALLY M. RAHIMTOOLAH ELECTED PRESIDENT

At its meeting held on Tuesday, the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee elected Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola to act as its Chairman for the current official year.

Mr. Hoosenally thanked the Committee for the confidence which it placed in him by electing him Chairman. The duties of the Chairman were very onerous and he asked for their help and co-operation in discharging them satisfactorily.

DEFICITS IN REVENUE.

The revenue of the Improvement Trust was Rs. 70 lakhs whereas it had to pay Rs. 91 lakhs in debt charges which meant a deficit of Rs. 12 lakhs in addition to a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs for establishment and management, etc. The sources of revenue were rent from lands and buildings and Municipal contributions whereas the Improvement Trust in Calcutta levied a tax on the transfer of property, a terminal tax on passengers and customs duty on jute. A large increase in Municipal contributions could not be expected and therefore the Trust had to rely on the income on land. It should therefore be the duty of the Trust to make all attempts possible to sell land, increase the income and thus diminish deficits.

In conclusion, the speaker congratulated the member who had been successful in getting re-elected on the Committee.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "PRABHU PRABHAT"

HEARING ADJOURNED TO MAY 24 TH

The case in which Mr. Sakharam Vithalrao, Editor, and Mr. M. N. Kulkarni, Printer, of the "Prabhu Prabhat", a Marathi journal, were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, an Honorary Magistrate and Secretary of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, came up for further hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

SECOND DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the outset Mr. Mirajkar, pleader, on behalf of the second defendant, expressed regret at the alleged defamatory article being printed by his client. His client bore absolutely no ill-will or malice against the complainant and in fact had not seen the proof, it being corrected by the publishers.

Mr. Godinho on behalf of the complainant asked for the letter of apology being read in the Court which was complied with.

The Magistrate thereupon discharged the second defendant, Mr. Kulkarni, and marked the case against him as compounded.

The case against the first defendant was postponed to May 24. Mr. M. N. Talpade appeared for the first defendant.

FATAL BITE OF A CROW

How the bite of a crow cost a man his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning. It appeared from the evidence that Yeshwant Baba Mayker (45), a toddy-drawer, climbed a cocoanut tree about ten days ago at Dadar and while he was pouring out toddy from one "chatty" to another, a crow flew at him and pecked him on the head. He treated the injury at home, but unfortunately developed tetanus and died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE IN GENEVA

LONDON, April 23.

Sir Atul Chatterjee left for Geneva on 22nd instant. He will attend the preliminary meeting or the governing body of the International Labour Bureau of League. He is expected to return to London on next Monday.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 24.
Previous Closing Rate	20.00
To-day's Opening Rate	10.90
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	20,21
Difference	plus .21

LIVERPOOL.

	April 24.
Previous Closing Rate	10.70
To-day's Opening Rate	10.66
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.57
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation 377

MARRIED BOYS AND GIRLS

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Are there married boys and girls in the Municipal schools of Bombay? Information on this score was sought for by Mrs. Shuffi T. Tyabjee at a meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee held on Tuesday. The subject provoked interesting discussion on Mr. Harbildas Sarda's Bill to prevent child marriages, now before the Legislative Assembly. Mr. D. G. Dalvi presided.

MRS. TYABJEE'S MOTION.

Mrs. Tyabjee moved:—"That the Secretary be requested to report how many married boys and girls are there in Municipal schools and in what standards and of what ages, giving separate figures for Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati schools."

The Chairman at first enquired why Mrs. Tyabjee wanted the information.

Mrs. Tyabjee: I want the statistics in connection with Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill for the prevention of early marriages.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee would be justified in troubling the staff for collecting the statistics called for by Mrs. Tyabjee even if it helped a good cause which was beyond the functions of the Committee. He was not sure if the enquiry came within the purview of the Schools Committee.

OBJECT OF THE ENQUIRY.

Mrs. Tyabjee: I seek this information with a view to discourage early marriages. I intend moving before this Committee a resolution denying admission in Municipal schools to boys and girls who are married before the ages specified in Sarda's Bill.

Mr. Boman-Behram queried why Mrs. Tyabjee wanted to shut out married boys and girls from Municipal schools.

Mr. Dalvi expalined that Mr. Sarda's Bill laid down that the marriageable age for girls should be raised from 12 to 14 years and one of the clauses of the Bill penalised those who gave facilities to and promoted child marriages. The Chairman added that there was great agitation in the country in regard to this particular legislation and Mrs. Tyabjee's motion had a laudable object.

Mr. Boman-Behram said that the motion was premature and could be considered after the Bill was passed in the Assembly.

Prof. V. G. Rao: Does Mrs. Tyabjee want even to exclude married boys from schools?

The Chairman: The Bill applies to both boys and girls! (Laughter.)

Mr. Boman-Behram was of opinion that at this period the staff should not be burdened with the laborious task of collecting statistics.

The Chairman expressed the view that the statistics might be of use to the Legislature and the collection of it could easily be done by issuing a circular to the Headmasters of Municipal schools to furnish the necessary figures.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

After some further discussion Mrs. Tyabjee was induced to withdraw the motion and move it again when the Bill was passed in the Assembly.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Prof. V. G. Rao moved the appointment of a Committee to report on the working of medical inspection in connection with the schools under the control of the Committee with a request to suggest ways and means to remedy the present defects in the system.

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL OF GRANT.

The Chairman said the Government had for the first time refused to allow the grant of Rs. 30,000 in connection with inspection. He proposed that they should approach the Government and renew their application for the grant and if Government again refused them to approach the Corporation for orders. In that case, he thought the report of the Committee proposed by Mr. Rao would be of great use.

The proposition was carried.

The aeroplane that crashed at Juhu on Sunday evening was dragged ashore by the fishermen. Our picture shows the 'plane after the mishap.

"NO LAW FOR EUROPEANS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The marked difference of treatment meted out to Europeans and Indians by Railway officials attracted the notice of a large number of persons last Sunday night at the Grant Road Railway Station, Bombay, where a European gentleman set at naught the rules and regulations of the Railway Board by occupying a berth of a second class reserved compartment of the Gujarat Mail. When the occupants of the reserved compartment asked the gentleman to vacate the berth and the compartment reserved by them, he took to a very undesirable obstinate attitude and refused to quit the compartment. Soon the Railway officials present were called in, who in their turn also asked him to vacate the berth as it was a reserved one. They also showed him the card written "Reserved" on it and affixed to the door and told him that he ought to have seen it while entering and occupying the compartment. But the European gentlemann did not care a fig for them and their reasoning and flatly refused to quit the room. The officials then remained like dumb-driven cattle and had no courage to take any further action. Some of them said: "We should detain the train", while the others said: "We should let the train go and report the matter later on to the higher authorities." But none had the courage to bell the cat to provide room for the reservers, who being Indian, remained standing while the European gentleman went on saying: "What can you do? Do what you can do." Really the officials could do nothing as he was a white skinned gentleman. There was the question of colour. Had he been an Indian—a dark skinned man—they would have left no stone unturned to turn him out by hook or by crook. They would have in that case treated him quite differently causing all the humiliation and degradation possible in their hands. But for a European their senses were out and they did not know what to do. The result was that the European gentleman did not leave his position and left for his journey in that very compartment.

Now when the whole administration of such a big Railway station ignominiously failed to get a reserved class vacated from an intruder what then can be expected from the other smaller stations having petty officials? It shows nothing but that there is no Law for Europeans and no Justice for Indians.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JOSHI, B.A.

Babulnath Road,
Bombay, April 24.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April 24.

The trough of low pressure over the bay has disappeared after giving local rain in South Burma. A few falls have occured in extreme north and numerous duststorms in the Punjab where the weather is disturbed.

Chief amounts are.—Mergui quarter of an inch, Tavoy half; Rangoon three quarters; Rawalpindi half, and Sonamarg quarter.

Forecast.—A decrease in South Burma and an extension along and near the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

It has been found that when sprinkling clothes preparatory to ironing, the result is much more uniform if hot water instead of cold is used.

ON THE BRINK OF RIOTING

SERIOUS CLASH AT KAMATIPURA AVERTED.

Rioting of a serious nature was averted by the timely action of the officers of the Nagpada Police Station on Monday night. It appears that in the 9th Lane at Kamatipura, celebrations in honour of Shivaji's annual were being performed by a large body of Hindus. At a certain stage in the celebrations, a procession was formed and paraded the streets. Some processionists accidentally trod upon a Muslim who was asleep on the footpath. Jumping up from the footpath, the Muslim cried aloud that he was being killed by the Hindus. The cry was taken up by a crowd of Muslims and instantly the street was alive with cries that the Muslims were being attacked by Hindus. The whole of Kamatipura was agog with excitement and brickbats and stones were being flung about by excited crowds. In the meantime news was carried to the Nagpada Police Station and Inspector Gole with Sergeant Scott accompanied by a posse of constables armed with rifles and lathis arrived upon the scene. With great difficulty, Mr. Gole made himself heard above the din calling upon the crowds to stop stone-throwing. In the melee, some police constables were injured. Eventually police charges dispersed the crowds and the shop-keepers were persuaded to open their shops. At about midnight quiet was restored, but patrols were maintained till the small hours of the morning.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a human dove, and would not harm even a fly, even though it may spoil your soup or sweets. Harmlessness and mildness are bred in your bones. They are in your very nerves, fibres, tissues and marrow. You were not the average naughty boy who kicks cats or ties tin-cans to dogs' tails. You patted your pets gently and gave them even some portion of your food. When you grow up you will retain the same noble characteristics. However much your bipedal legal cat may purr and mew and caterwaul, in all her chameleon-like varying moods, including the digging of the claws into your throat when enraged, you will maintain your mental equipoise, and let her cool down to freezing point and resume her corner or cloister, give her the best food and dress you can. Such is your generous nature—to be seen in only one man out of a crore, that is in India out of her supposed 32 crores of men, women and children there might hardly be six men like you.

If woman, however, you will be very cunning and opportunist. You will act like mistress Eleanor Gwynn of Charles II of "England (that) never shall be slave." Allah gave them a pretty baby who so much resembled the gay Rajah. The Rani—I beg pardon Mistress Eleanor—pleaded in vain to grant the cherub a ducal title; so she desired to resort to "stri charitra" (women's artifices). On looking down from the window and holding forward the 'chip of the old bloke,' she cried: "A title your Majesty, or out goes the brat!" (tumbling into the ditch). The merry monarch was "gabrified" (alarmed) for the safety of his beautiful boy (and perhaps for the Empire too!) and exclaimed: Save the Duke of St. Albans." She stooped to conquer and won! When a woman is determined, your vaunted 'determined' mustached "steel-framewalas" or Downing Street gramophones are nothing before her, they are not fit to black their boots. They can only black their own 'mugs.'

SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR SCORPION BITE

A SECONDARY TEACHER'S SUGGESTION

Mr. R. M. Limaye, S.T.C., suggests the following remedy for scorpion bite in an interesting account stating the circumstances which led him to discover a new application of the modern hot water theory.

He is neither a professional Homeopath nor a practitioner in Indian medicine, but has come to the discovery of the remedy entirely out of a personal experience two years ago at Hingue, a village near Poona, where he was bitten by a scorpion one early morning, while sleeping in his bed.

He immediately asked his wife to prepare some warm water and then he put the knee, which has bitten, into the water for about three hours and a half, after which the pain subsided.

The same remedy was tried on two or three other occasions by Mr. Limaye and it proved successful in lesser time than before.

Mr. Limaye therefore appeals to the medical world to try this remedy after making a scientific study of the same.

PROFIT-SHARING IN JAMSHEDPUR

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

We take the following from the "Jamshedpur Chronicle" which describes in greater detail the scheme of profit-sharing introduced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in their workshop at Jamshedpur:—

We understand that the following circular has been addressed to the Heads of Departments by the General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur:

1. In view of the production obtained during the first year of Tariff protection and of the results which it is now seen can be obtained if our labour works steadily and energetically to obtain them, the Board of Directors of the Company have decided to introduce a scheme for the payment of bonus on production to Indian labour.

2. The bonus on production will be paid monthly from the month of April 1928 and thenceforward as soon as the details are settled.

3. The bonus will be paid to all men drawing less than Rs. 300 per month or Rs. 10 per day whose work contributes to the production obtained and who have been in the Company's employ for at least six months.

4. The men on the lower rates of pay will receive a higher bonus in relation to their wages than those on the higher rates.

5. The bonus will be based on the total monthly finished production from each producing unit and the works as a whole. It will be reduced if the production falls below a certain figure and increased if it rises above that figure. It must be understood that unless certain results are obtained the Company cannot afford to make additional payments to labour and that the payments will depend upon these productions being obtained. The standard figure of production for each unit and the works as a whole, will be published with the details of the scheme.

6. The total amount of bonus will be approximately Rs. 10 lakhs per annum for the production expected by the Company.

7. The General Manager will immediately work out the full details of the scheme for the payment of this bonus and these will be announced later.

8. There will be no reduction of wages in consequence of this production bonus being given.

9. The Company trust that the men will by their zeal and hard work recognize this direct increase in their earnings and the opportunity to still further increase their wages by greater efficiency.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Sd. C. A. ALEXANDER.
General Manager.

April 14, 1928.

WHAT THIS MEANS.

1. It means that the Company will pay approximately five weeks' wages per year extra to employees drawing under Rs. 300 per month or Rs. 10 per day who have been in the Company's employ for at least six months and who are actively engaged in the works on operation maintenance and construction, provided we obtain the tonnage of finished steel already estimated several months ago could be produced. This is subject to the statement made in para 4 of the notice. This tonnage for the following two years is as follows:—

Year 1928-29 475,000.
Year 1929-30 535-000.

That these tonnages are easily possible can be seen from the fact that during the past six months the total finished tonnage has averaged over 40,000 tons per month and over 38,000 tons deducting the product obtained from imported billets; and at the same time the tonnage for February and March was reduced by at least 10 per cent due to departmental strikes. With additional facilities and additional equipment being installed the above tonnages can easily be obtained and should be exceeded.

2. The bonus scheme will in no way interfere with the scheme of reorganisation now going on in the various departments.

3. There are many points to be settled in working out the details and introducing this scheme and in doing so, the General Manager will be glad to consult with the Labour Association and receive their suggestions.

Sd. C. A. ALEXANDER.
General Manager.

April 14, 1928.

When washing coloured garments, that are likely to lose their colour, buy a stick of "Dolly Dye" as near the shade of the garment as possible, and use it to colour lightly the last rinsing water. This answers particularly well with pink and mauve silk articles.

ENROL NOW

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing

BEST STAFF,
BEST TRAINING,
BEST RESULTS.

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.
Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St,
BOMBAY.

For Real Cure Of
LEPROSY
and
LEUCODERMA
Read Booklet on the subject
Freely Distributed by
GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY
MIHIJAM E. I. R. INDIA.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22,560

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1928.

"PROPER DEFERENCE."

We were, just a few days ago, supplied, by disinterested correspondents in England, with such interesting bits of information as the historic origin of the Government of India Act of 1919, the relations of the India Office and the Government of India, the position and functions of the High Commissioner for India, his "spade work" and the "growth of business." All this mass of information, so laboriously compiled, for consumption in India, should have been really superfluous. But the touching reference to the "legion duties of the High Commissioner" and the comfort offered to Mr. Lindsay about the Assistant Commissioner he "will soon have at his right hand," were made, more or less, intelligible by the glory Indians are promised in the proposal for the erection of the India House in London. An attempt to enumerate the reasons for the costly enterprise has been made. It seems, from the available information, only an attempt. Neither the Government of India nor the High Commissioner in London has cared to enlighten opinion in India or justify the huge expenditure. The "spade work" and the "growth of business" in the High Commissioner's office in London is not the subject of a reliable authoritative statement available to the press or public in India. They are left to the fancy discretions or interest of newspaper correspondents in London who naively assume their competence to decide what is or ought to be good for India. One of the philanthropic brotherhood is almost ecstatic about the erection of the India House which will be, he rhapsodizes, "emblematic of new inspiration and new activity in everything that pertains to the better representation of Indian interests." The lyric enthusiasm about "everything," mark the sweeping gesture, "that pertains to the better representation of Indian interests" is explainable when it is understood that "everything" will be decided by our friends, like the correspondent, in London. Does he not say that the plans of Sir "Edward" (as he spells it) Baker will not be published in London, in consideration of "a proper deference to the control which the Assembly should rightly exercise over the work," until they have been "exhibited and approved at New Delhi." Were they exhibited and were they so approved? When were they exhibited and who approved them? So far as opinion in India is concerned, it remains absolutely unenlightened. Let us, however, analyse the quality of the "deference" our friends in London offer to the Assembly. In the Strand area it has, the same correspondent enlightens us, "become a favourite lunch hour amusement to stare into the deepening foundations of India House." Does this description suggest uncertainties? Where does the "proper deference to the control" of the Assembly come in? Is not the hard-earned money of the "ryot", the favourite theme for imperial heroics, just "a favourite lunch hour amusement" in London? Nothing is, however, more crudely preposterous than the endeavours which these correspondents make to justify what they think we should believe as the architectural "style" of the proposed India House.

Compare again the information from England. One of the correspondents would say next to nothing about the "style" on the ground that the plans will not be published in England until, out of "proper deference to the control of the Assembly", they have been exhibited and approved at New Delhi. Another correspondent in London supplies, at the same time an elaborate theme on the "grand manner" of the "style." And, so far as we know, the pictures published in India of the proposed design for India House have not been supplied to the Indian Press by the Government of India or the High Commissioner in London. We can now realise the exact extent of the "deference to the control of the Assembly." It is foolish to discuss the descriptions of the "style" attempted for the India House as those supplied by competent intelligence. One calls it "nearly approximate to the height and proportions of Marconi House." Another prophesied that it will conform to "some measure" of "harmony" with the "grand manner" of the Bush House. A third trial at instructing opinion in India reveals the writer's sense of proportion as well as intention. He says that the non-descript "style" for the India House "should" conform to that vague measure of harmony. For, he concludes, the "style" thus evolved will in its "architectural features" indicate, the phrase is noteworthy, "the idea of India in London." These correspondents have sufficiently enlightened us about the "idea of India" in London. Neither the "jali" nor the colour of the stone nor the recesses "after the style of an Indian bazaar" would indicate "the idea of India in London", as it is understood in London, so clearly as the frolics of the irresponsible correspondents who are inclined to consider the question of the huge expenditure involved in the project as little more than a favourite lunch hour amusement. Members of the Assembly will, we may be sure, work for a less offensive "idea of India in London." It is for them to enquire about and discuss the plans, the designs, the costs, the materials, the opportunity for Indian artists and architects and building materials and fittings, the estimates and character of furniture and decoration. If neither the Government of India nor the High Commissioner in London can satisfy public opinion and demands in India, the Assembly must exercise the control to which such offensive recognition is offered by "friends", eager to be dictators in London. It must reject every proposal that does not satisfy Indian requirements, demands, aspirations and conditions. Has any attempt, either by the Government of India or the High Commissioner, been made to study the conditions in India, to obtain sanction from public opinion in India? Have they made any attempt to supply reliable information about the India House and the Commissioner's plans to the public in India? We are no longer interested in academic discussion of the origin of the Government of India Act or the functions of the High Commissioner. We want opinion in India to be respected and the wishes of the people of India to be carried out.

RIGHTS OF PEASANTS.

The plea that Government are the true trustees and benefactors of the masses of India, was once again exposed by Lala Lajpat Rai in his presidential address at the recent All-Kerala Tenant's Conference, held at Ernakulam, the capital of the Cochin State. The gist of his address was that "as in the North so in the South land-lordism in its present state was the creation of foreign rule and of a foreign jurisprudence." The first glimpse we get of the economic life of the country, he said, is presented to us by the Bhuddhist literature and we have it on the authority of Rhys Davids that during the Buddhist period there was hardly any such thing as alienable rights in land. The very theory of the land being the property of the State, on which the Ryotwari system is based, is a proof of the fact that landlordism did not exist in India. The institution of landlordism with its inherent rights of sale and purchase, with its potentialities of rack-renting and capricious and frequent evictions is more or less the creation of the British rule. These evil tendencies have been more and more pronounced during the last fifty years or so but Government have done little to remedy them. What the British Government have failed to do has been done, so far as Kerala is concerned, by the Indian States of Cochin and Travancore in the shape of legislation giving relief to tenants as against landlords.

The moral, Lalaji says, is obvious. "The British Government is a Government of vested interests. It favours both landlordism and capitalism and is in alliance with the evil forces which crush the poor to mere atoms of dust. It is a Government of the powerful and the privileged. It is powerless to do anything either for the ryot or the worker.....The fate of the Malabar tenants is the test of its good-will". What Government would not do of their own will was attempted to be done by an elected Member of the Madras Legislative Council through the Malabar Tenancy Bill. It was passed by the Council by an overwhelming majority. But the Governor of Madras vetoed it. Well may Lalaji say: "This is the measure of the British Government's sympathy with the woes of the ryot. They created this burden of woes by their introduction of their Western notion of property and for the last 50 years they have played with it and refused to act under one pretence or other. Still they want us to believe in their bonafides". Necessity is the mother of invention and the woes of the Malabar peasants have at last induced them to organise themselves for the redress of their grievances. Peasants' Unions and conferences are as much a necessity in other parts of India as in Malabar. Those who preach mass organisation and village reconstruction may do some actual work in helping the peasants to start such organisations. Apart from their other merits, such organisations are bound to be an effective antidote to the mischief of communalism. Assisted but not dominated by the middle classes, they will help, more than anything else, in exploding the fiction that the Government are the trustees of the masses.

THE POLICE AND STRIKERS.

The practice of opening fire on crowds of strikers and demonstrators has become almost an inevitable feature of the clashes between excited mobs and the police in this country. It is just to prevent the misuse of their powers by the police that in Egypt the Government of Nahas Pasha has introduced the Public Meetings Bill. In England the precaution of reading out the Riot Act is taken before the police are allowed to open fire on a crowd of demonstrators and no firing can be resorted to except when the police authorities are convinced that there is no alternative but this cruel and barbarous one to preserve law and order. The condemnation of the Egyptian legislative efforts to protect the rights of peaceful assemblies by the British Press is hypocritical in the extreme. In Bombay we have had the firing on a crowd of strikers about which it remains a mystery if even the ordinary precautions to ascertain whether it was absolutely necessary were taken. It is gratifying to learn that the Commissioner of Police in Bombay does not support the idea of shooting without grave reason and would like police officers alone to be empowered to do so. Whether it is officers who fire or the armed police who do so makes no difference to those who lose their lives. What is necessary is to secure that the firing is not without justification. The wisest and most humane course would be the insistence on taking all the precautionary formalities and in particular the reading out of a declaration by the magistrate equivalent to the English Riot Act before this extreme measure is resorted to.

BRITAIN'S SELF-IMPOSED BURDEN

BULLYING WORLD'S WEAKER NATIONS

(BY D. V. K.)

I

Recently the text of the note addressed by the British Foreign Office to the League of Nations on the question of Bahrein Islands has been published. It is in reply to the original protest of the Persian Government and it would, therefore, have been better if the original Persian note of protest had also been made available, in full, to the public in the form of a true English translation. That would have enabled people to see who is in the right and who in the wrong. A laconic telegram had appeared in the press, a few days ago, prior to this publication of the British reply, to say that Persia had protested to the League's Secretariat about Britain having infringed Persian sovereignty. But that does in no way help a student of the international political events, in which capacity the writer is making these observations, to understand the whole thing clearly.

DEEP MYSTERY.

As Mr. Saklatvala only recently pointed out in the House of Commons, the Anglo-Persian correspondence is shrouded in deep mystery. It is but natural that there should be in general an amount of secrecy over the foreign policy of a nation. Generally it is the only department over which search-light is rarely, if ever, thrown on account of the delicate nature of the work done there, even in a country where full-fledged parliamentary government exists. Moreover Britain is a country where the old, peculiar traditional methods of foreign policy still prevail. The point it is proposed to emphasise is that secret diplomacy is still there and to the same extent even in these post-war days as in the pre-war days, in spite of President Wilson's declarations and Britain's solemn subscription to them in the critical years of 1917 and 1918. Though, generally speaking in history no two unequal Powers have been able to adjust their mutual differences without resort to force, at least a serious and systematic attempt was never made, it must be frankly admitted, till the foundation of the present League of Nations to advertise hypocrisy as sincerity and righteousness!

INTOXICATION OF VICTORY.

To be brief the victory of Britain during the last war has made her intoxicated. But Britain forgets that in the very eleventh hour victory she was able to snatch with the help of the United States lie the seeds of the defeat and destruction of her aggressive policy! If Britain expects the less fortunately placed nations of the world to-day merrily to dance attendance upon her as of old she is indeed sadly mistaken. If Persia had, for instance, chosen to derive her political inspiration from London, if she had not refused permission to British airmen to fly over her territory, if she had given Britain the most favoured nation treatment in commercial matters etc. and, last but not the least, if she had not made friends with the "barbarians" (?) Soviet Government of Russia—in a word, if she had agreed to remain virtually in perpetual vassalage to Britain,—matters would possibly have taken a different turn.

PERSIA'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

It was nothing short of sacrilege, in British eyes, on the part of the Persian Government to have notified the world a few months back, that with effect from the 1st of January 1928 all special rights and privileges of foreigners in Persia would cease to exist! All these causes have no doubt combined to upset John Bull, who had never known till lately even the breath of a successful opposition from the Asiatics: John Bull considers himself to be the self-appointed trustee of the weaker peoples of the world and he is also the self-styled champion of the White domination in the old world! Afghanistan was the first Asiatic country to assert her independence after the great war and to notify Britain that she no longer required her protective wing! The Anglo-Afghan conversations at the time of the Rawalpindi Treaty by which Britain had to recognise the full independence of this mountain country show how Britain had to swallow the dose. A few plain questions can very pertinently be put to the apologist of the present day foreign policy of Britain's imperialist politicians. Let them answer these in an equally straight-forward and sportsman-like manner without quibbling and subterfuge of any kind.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

How is it that British policy happens to be openly hated to-day in the wide

(Continued on page 10)

PLIGHT OF HINDU WIDOWS.

THEIR MISERABLE DEGRADING CONDITION

(BY F. H. E. TARAPORE, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW).

I

It is with feelings of pain and agony that I undertake in this article consideration of a question which has affected the life and death of not one but myriads of my countrywomen. This question of widows has always troubled the mind of every true reformer, who works having the welfare of the country at heart, and whose motto is substantial service and solid sacrifice to make a thorough and a searching enquiry into the conditions of these unfortunate widows. Is there anyone who will not shed tears of remorse and pain to see his unfortunate sisters suffering most miserably? Is there a soul who moves with a human heart, and will refuse to toil recklessly for the betterment of womanhood in general? But the condition of the Hindus widows is very miserable, unfortunate and degrading, and it is bound to kindle pity and mercy even in that heart which is harder than stone, iron and steel combined. So cruel is the treatment meted out to these poor, luckless, girl-brides that it can hardly be more than sufficient for any patriotic man to revolt even fanatically to improve the social status of those who have fallen victims to this custom. These unfortunate Hindu widows suffer both in life and in death.

TWO INTER-DEPENDENT EVILS.

There is a very intimate connection between enforced widowhood and child-marriages. They are both the glaring evils of society, demanding our immediate attention to be iron-handedly suppressed. It also drew tears of anguish from that noble and godly soul, Karsandas Mulji, who for no fault of his, was viewed as a positive antagonist of the "Shastras" for entertaining one good noble sentiment and nourishing one positive idea of sincere service to the cause of womanhood. It was for this humane act he was put out of the pale of Hinduism Those, that are alien to this custom, have no real idea of the bitterness. It has surpassed the bitterness of death.

INHUMAN CUSTOM.

Many in ignorance declare that these powerless widows should defy caste. The have no ghost of an idea that there is a orthodox Mahajan staring them out countenance demanding a most inhum subjection to their equally inhuman law Is it not the first duty of every man do his bit towards the material amelio

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of The Day

Might-Intoxicated.

At almost every session of the House of Commons these two years some kindly member has asked for the release of the Bengal detenus and has every time met with a blank refusal from a might-intoxicated Government. The latest to have this experience is Mr. Thurtle, who could have no illusions about the feeling in India over the fate of the detenus. Lord Winterton gave the stereotyped reply that they were being released "as and when it was thought safe from the view point of public security." All that we know is that some were released when they were on their death-beds. The talk of public security is all nonsense. The detenus have no more been proved to be criminals in a Court of Law than Lord Winterton is. The plain fact is that Government have a guilty conscience about the whole dark affair, have tried desperately to wring compromising confessions or assurances from the detenus so as to get some sort of justification for their lawless act but—all honour to the detenus—have miserably failed to extort such confessions. Mr. Thurtle urged the release of the detenus "in order to produce a better feeling in India." He could have with more truth urged their release for sheer shame. The whole episode is melancholy enough. It is the more so because neither Bengal nor India has yet acted vigorously enough to release the detenus in jail and their fellow-detenus all over the land from their common thraldom.

Nationalist Advance in China.

The capture of Taianfu by the Southern Chinese troops clears the way for General Chiang-Kai-shek to march on to Peking and if the propaganda department attached to his armies is as successful in the territory round Peking as it has been in Shantung in creating a favourable atmosphere for the advance, Britain's friend Chang-Tso-Lin, the Mukden War Lord, will find it a hard task to repel the onward pressure from the South. The Southern armies are reported to have suffered a reverse at another place but there is no doubt of their general successful advance towards Peking. It is curious to note, however, that both the contending sections are united in realising the danger of a third party like Japan making itself ready for armed intervention in their quarrel, ostensibly in order to protect the interests of Japanese Nationals in China. They have protested in almost identical terms against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung. It is a great pity that they cannot achieve the wider unity of coming to an understanding between themselves.

Whose Is The Perversity?

The comments of the British Imperialist Press on the Public Meetings Bill now before the Egyptian Parliament, provide an eloquent commentary upon the reiterated protests of British statesmen that they have no desire whatsoever to coerce Egypt. The language of Tory journals like the "Sunday Times" and the "Observer" and the recent declaration of Sir Austen Chamberlain that the measure will mean less security to foreign residents in Egypt are an insult to Egyptian self-respect. No Egyptian Government worth the name will allow a foreign power to dictate to it what latitude of summary powers it should allow to its police. The Public Meetings Bill is a bold attempt to check the habit of the police to behave autocratically on the least pretext and when the British Press declares that "by an almost unbelievable chain of perversity" the measure would discourage the Egyptian police from preventing disorder, it takes a perverse and jaundiced view of the whole matter. Why should the "Observer" and the "Sunday Times" imagine, by the way, that public meetings are held in Egypt only for the purpose of annoying foreign residents?

Escaping Liability.

Presiding over the Annual Prize Distribution of the Bandra Municipal schools, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel could ill disguise his dissatisfaction with the way the Government of Bombay are enforcing the Primary Education Act. He put it very mildly when he observed that the manner in which Government handled the administration was a serious handicap to the School Boards. Government are practically manoeuvring to escape or reduce their statutory liability to finance primary education. One instance was given prominence at the Bandra function. The Chairman of the Bandra School Board pointed out that Government, pledged to pay half the expenditure on school buildings, now arbitrarily fix Rs. 20 per pupil as their contribution towards the cost, though the total cost in a town like Bandra would work out at about Rs. 100 per pupil. Mr. Patel rightly deplored this policy of Government and suggested that the School Boards should carry on agitation and that the Education Minister should redress the grievances of Boards. But the Ministers are just as as the funds permitted them and G ment would not give them enough It is possible that Mr. Patel gently that the Education Minister should keep Government's pledges or resig

Late Mr. Maganlal Gandhi.

We deeply regret the sudden untimely death of Mr. Maganlal nephew of Mahatma Gandhi. Hi Mahatmaji's right-hand man in hid dar work and was indeed the expert of the Satyagrahashram. Hen unostentatious but tireless worker his loss to the All-India Spinners' ia tion, of which he was a member, i rable. Almost all his waking ho devoted to Khaddar work, not as detail of which escaped his notice ral of the publications of the old adi Board and the present Spinners ation were wholly or largely writte It is impossible for the public lise the enormous amount of work ned out at the Satyagrahashram. uth Africa, too, he was a most a coworker of Mahatmaji. We offer deep condolence to Mahatmaji and relatives of the deceased in their sa vement.

Solid Work.

The first number of the A hamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital Bulletin is an encouraging rec the solid and patient work done Dr. Sathaye and his colleagues at well-known Free Eye Hospital at which has been a boon to thousa poor people in Bombay. Started 4 the Hospital has gained in pop and attracted support from ph opists because it has steadily kept the objects with which it was d and has succeeded in carrying out its cherished ambitions. The f its founders was to develop it "well-equipped College of Ophthal " and to show that Indians can "inorganise and manage with better ec than Westerners" institutions public hospitals. The Hospital ha he last five years established raduate courses which are now reco by the University of Bombay and titution is conducted on thorough economical lines. This is a record k which deserves generous financial rt from our merchant princes and bodies like the Bombay Municipal ation.

ON BRINK OF GENERAL STRIKE?

57 MILLS CLOSED : ONLY 16 MILLS WORK

MASS MEETING CONDEMNS FIRING

"OWNERS FORFEIT WORKERS' CONFIDENCE"

The strike situation in the mill area on Tuesday was worse than ever. Judged from the point of the number of mills which are closed down day by day, it could safely be said that the situation is far from re-assuring and it is just probable within the next few days all the mills in the city would be at a stand still and the goal of the strikers to make a general strike successful would be reached. Out of 82 mills in the city, only 16 mills worked with the normal strength on Tuesday which clearly shows in what direction the wind blows. The Commissioner of Police, though keen to maintain law and order in the mill area does not support the idea of shooting without grave reason, and has issued a notice to all the police officers in the city warning them not to open fire without grave necessity; and has also advised that in case shooting is resorted to, it should be done only by the officers and not by the armed police.

Another feature of the police patrol was that along with the officers, Presidency Magistrates are also posted at different places in the mill area on duty in the morning, so that in case of necessity they might appreciate the situation before ordering the officers to open fire.

Although the mill area was quiet on Tuesday on the whole, there were some cases of pelting of stones at some mills. One Shivram Sakharam was arrested by the police in the act of throwing stones at the Union Mill and while he was being marched off to the police station he escaped from the police custody. He was chased and arrested in a lane and taken to the police station. Last week, Rama Raghu, an operative was arrested for throwing stones at the Union mill and was fined rupee one by the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

MASS MEETING.

On Tuesday morning a mass meeting was held at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi where Messrs. Bradley, Nimbker, Jhabwalla, and Dange were present. Shrimati Ratanbai Mehta also attended the meeting. Mr. Alwe at the outset deplored the indiscriminate firing by the armed police on Monday on the strikers and said the men were peaceful and orderly and there was no justification for firing at them. He said the police had fired to terrorise the strikers, and he urged them not to be frightened by the police.

Mr. Nimbker said their comrade who lost his life the previous day still lived among them. He advised the strikers to emulate his example and be prepared to die and thus make the general stike successful.

STARVATION WAGES.

Mr. Bradley pointed out that the millowners employed their relatives and friends on high salaries while their operatives were given starvation wages. In England the operatives worked for only eight hours and got sufficient food, while the Indian operatives worked for ten hours and yet did not get food to sustain themselves and their families.

Mr. Dange urged the strikers to try to observe discipline. He advised 1,000 men to come forward as volunteers to undergo training. The meeting was then dispersed.

ONLY 16 MILLS WORK.

The following sixteen mills in the city worked on Tuesday, DeLisle Road: (1) Bombay Dyeing, (2) Indian Woollen, (3) Imperial (Mahim), (4) Turkey Dyeing, (5) Bombay Woollen, (6) (Dadar) Kohinoor, (7) New Kaiser-i-Hind, (8) Silk Allianee, (Tardeo), (9) Madhavji Dharamsey, (10) Manekji Petit, (11) Hindustan, (12) Bomanji Petit, (13) Bombay Manufacturing (14) Khatau Makanji, (15) (Colaba) Colaba Land and Gamdevi (16) Victoria.

The following 57 mills were closed on Tuesday:

(1) Crown, (2) Indian Bleaching, (3) Century, (4) Mathradas, (5) Currimbhoy, (6) Mohmedbhoy, (7) David No. 1, (8) David No. 2, (9) Pabani, (10) Pearl, (11) Fazalbhoy, (12) Globe, (13) Madhavrao Scindia, (14) Crescent, (15) Premier, (16) Pralhad, (17) Presidency, (18) Edward Sassoon, (19) Meyer Sassoon, (20) Kasturchand, (21) Textile, (22) Standard, (23) Bombay Industrial, (24) Asur Virji, (25) Jamshed, (26) Elphinstone (27) Phoenix, (28) Tata, (29) Spring, (30) Kohinoor, (31) Gold Mohur, (32) Finlay, (33) Swan, (34) Jubilee, (35) Morarji Gokuldas, (36) Jam, (37) Islam, (38) Moon, (39) Dinshaw Petit, (40) Bombay Cotton, (41) Western India, (42) Atlas, (43) Shapurji Barucha, (44) Apollo, (45) Union, (46) Dawn, (47) Toyo Podar, (48) Bradbury (49) New China, (50) Ruby, (51) Jacob Sassoon, (52) New Great Eastern, (53) E. D. Sassoon, (54) Alexandra, (55) Rachel Sassoon, (56) Hongkong and (57) Simplex.

The following nine mills were already closed before the strike: (1) Birla, (2) Connaught, (3) Empress, (4) James Greaves, (5) Kilachand, (6) Zenith, (7) Swadeshi, (8) Jivraj Baloo and (9) Manchester.

CAUSES OF UNREST ANALYSED

HOW OWNERS FORFEIT WORKERS' CONFIDENCE

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and R. R. Bakhale have issued the second instalment of their statement to the Press regarding the present industrial crisis in the Bombay Textile Industry. They say:—

Before we proceed to narrate our tale, we cannot too strongly condemn the action of the police in opening fire upon the unarmed strikers. Strikes and lockouts are inevitable wherever industries are developed on the present system of capitalism; and feelings are roused in such struggles. But there are very few countries in the world in which the police or the military resort to firing on such occasions. There are other means of keeping the angry mob under control; but if instead of employing any of them, the police become as provocative as the strikers, the situation is bound to become worse. The only effect of the firing will be, we are afraid, to stiffen the attitude of the strikers and we need not be surprised that almost all the mills are closed down by the indiscretion of the police. We hope that the Government will immediately institute an independent enquiry through a Committee. The police must know that on every such occasion of firing their act will be thoroughly and impartially scrutinised.

SPINNERS' WAGES.

In this statement we now propose to deal with the wages of the spinners. The wages of the spinners have not remained quite unaffected in the process of cutting down the mills' expenses. Both the piece-workers and the fixed wage earners in the spinning section of the industry fare the same fate. There is almost a general complaint about the raw material being used of an inferior type which results in constant breakages and loss in production. Further, there is a tendency to weave finer counts with coarser cotton and it has the effect of the accumulation of dirt on the machines and a consequent drop in production. The machinery in many of the Bombay Mills being designed for coarser and medium production, the workers are put to more exhaustion while spinning finer counts. To speed up the machinery is not also an exception. In addition to a number of spindles being kept permanently idle, the working spindles also do not, in many cases, work continuously and the workers on them are given work by turns. Many fixed wage-earners thus do not get full wages for all the working days. The Mill-owners may justify this method of employing workers by turns by saying that instead of giving employment to some with full wages, it is better to give employment to as many as possible with some wages; but the fact remains that the wages go down by this process.

The system of payment in Bombay is very complicated. In addition to the basic wages and the high prices allowances, there are a number of other payments in many mills by way of bonuses, such as attendance bonus, efficiency bonus, free railway passes to workers, etc. These bonuses are now being gradually withdrawn. We know of the two mills which have now withdrawn the free railway passes to the workers staying at places like Dharawi and the attendance bonus. The workers do not consider these bonuses as gifts from the employers; they think and rightly in our opinion, that bonuses are their legitimate wages which they are entitled to get; but the mill-owners think otherwise. But whatever the interpretation, there is no denying the fact that the workers lose a few rupees.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Although no statistics are available to ascertain the number of the employed in the textile industry, it is an acknowledged fact that their number is very large. A very large number of mills—and the Currimbhoy group is a larger factor—has kept many looms and spindles idle, throwing out of employment many workers. The Sassoons have openly introduced three-looms system in two mills and double-frame system in all their mills: the N. N. Wadia Mills have introduced the double frame system on an optional basis; and a few other mills are silently following the same method. All this means a good deal of unemployment. Then again, some working looms and spindles remain idle off and

(Continued on page 8.)

METROPOLITAN STAKES

A DAY FOR FAVOURITE

ALACRITY WINS

LONDON, April 24.

The Metropolitan resulted as follows:—

ALACRITY	1
BAMBOULA	2
SHAH THIRD	3

The starting priced betting was: Twenty-five to one against Alacrity, hundred to twelve against Bamboula, eleven to two against Shah Third. Twenty ran. Winner won by neck, half length separating the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN

LIST OF PROBABLES

LONDON, April 24.

The following are the City and Suburban probables:—Abbots Speed (Wells), Fohanaun (Winter), Banstar (Elliott), Priory Park (Carslake), Knight of Grail (Beary), Chateufort (Jelliss), Voltas Pride (Perryman), Sledmere (R. Jones), Saturn (Smirke), The Mohawk (H. Wragg), Caporal (Steve Donoghue), Hossan (P. Beasley), Autocrat (Kirby), Royal Falcon (Nolan), Talup (Sirett), Rathnally (Gordon Richards), Parole (Weston), and Gifted (Cordell).—Reuter's Special.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, April 23.

The following is the latest betting on the City and Suburban:—

3 to 1 against Fohanaun offered 100 to 30 taken; 6 to 1 against Knight of Grail, taken, and offered; 100 to 9 against the Mohawk, Priory Park and Caporal offered; 100 to 8 against Priory Park and Caporal; 100 to 8 against Royal Falcon offered 100 to 7 taken; 100 to 8 against Abbot's Speed, Talup and Volta's Pride offered; 100 to 7 Volta's Pride taken, 100 to 6 against Hossan offered; 100 to 1 against Autocrat offered and 20 to one against taken; 20 to 1 against Rathnally taken and offered; 20 to 1 against Sledmere, Banster and Gifted offered, 25 to 1 against Chatean ford and Satwin offered, 35 to 25 against Saturn taken; 28 to 1 against Parole taken and offered; 40 to one against Lamplighter offered.—Reuter.

DANGER TO EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LOCUSTS ATTACK PLANTS

LONDON, April 24.

Cairo.—Swarms of locusts have arrived in upper and lower Egypt and are attacking cotton plants.—Reuter's Special.

LORD BIRKENHEAD TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS?

A "DAILY NEWS" REPORT

LONDON, April 24.

The "Daily News" claims to have good authority for stating that Lord Birkenhead will leave politics after the next election and go into the City.—Reuter.

NOT TO GO TO CITY AFTE R GENERAL ELECTION

LORD BIRKENHEAD CONTRADICTS RUMOURS

LONDON, April. 24.

Lord Birkenhead interviewed by Reuter denied there was anything whatever in the rumour that he would go to the City after the General Election.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADERS ON TRIAL

SIMON COMMISSION'S VISIT TO THE PUNJAB.

ECHO OF ALLEGED DISTURBANCES

LAHORE, April 24.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Zafarali Khan, Dr. Satyapal and 13 other Congress workers relating to certain alleged incidents opposite the house of Lachhmandas, banker, on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore, the Magistrate ruled that the report dictated by the complainant to his nephew was the first information report.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohammad Alam, the complainant stated that he was not concerned with the opposition to or the boycott of the Simon Commission, but he wanted that Hindus should only observe hartal if the Mahomedans did so. He advised the shop-keepers not to close their shops if they were not willing to do so.

The complainant then narrated the incidents connected with his reports to the police following the alleged disturbances. He was questioned with regard to his feelings on the likelihood of his getting a title, but he observed that as he had stood surety for many Hindus accused of offences connected with communal troubles he had no hopes in that direction. The cross-examination of the complainant had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A.P.

MADRAS LAW MEMBERSHIP

QUESTION ABOUT MR. T. R. V. SASTRI'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, April 23.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons with regard to Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri's resignation of Law membership of the Madras Government Lord Winterton emphasised that the matter was wholly within the competence of the Governor and did not not really concern the House of Commons.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether the House of Commons was not responsible for the doings of the Governor.

Lord Winterton replied that the House of Commons was only responsible for the actions of the Governor in respect of certain acts and not in respect of all his executive acts.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE

GOVT. NOT BOUND TO APPOINT INDIAN AS LEADER

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons asked whether Government intended to carry out the resolution accepted by the Government of India in 1926 that the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations should be led by an Indian.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead and the Government of India had never accepted, nor were prepared to accept, any resolution which would limit their discretion in choosing the Delegation. The composition of this year's delegation was being considered, and would be announced in due course.—Reuter.

HANLEY BYE-ELECTION

A LABOUR SUCCESS

LONDON, April 23.

The bye-election at Hanley owing to the death of Clowes (Labour) resulted as follows:—

Hollins (Labour)	15,136
Denville (Conservative)	6,604
MeAkin (Liberal)	3,300

—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR CENTRAL BANK

SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

LONDON, April 24.

The Privy Council has dismissed appeal in Shamdasani versus Tata Industrial Bank with costs.

Before the Privy Council, Mr. Shamdasani personally petitioned for costs. He contended that he should be allowed costs whether he won or lost the case, and quoted a number of rulings in support of his contention. Lord Sumner said that he must await further report, when reasons for the dismissal of the suit would be given.—Reuter's Special.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and his brother Mr. Kishinchand first filed the suit in the Bombay High Court in 1923 against the Tata Industrial Bank, Mr. August Gilchrist, Sir S. B. Billimoria (then Mr.), Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy, Mr. S. N. Guzdar and the Central Bank of India praying among other things that the notice dated 5th July, 1923, convening the meetings of the Tata Bank was insufficient; the meetings held on 19th July and 6th August, 1923, were not duly convened; that the action of the Chairman at the meeting of the 19th July, 1923, in ruling out the points of order and amendment moved by the first plaintiff was illegal and invalid; that the first plaintiff was illegally prevented from speaking at the said meetings; the resolution passed at the said meetings and each of them were invalid, void and inoperative; the appointment of the said ostensible liquidators invalid; the agreement referred to in the plaint is not binding on the members of the Tata Bank or on the plaintiffs and other non-assenting members of the Tata Bank; that the said agreement may be set aside and ordered to be delivered by the Central Bank to the plaintiffs for being cancelled; that the defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction from giving any effect to the said amalgamation or to the said agreement and that the third, fourth and fifth defendants be likewise restrained from acting as such liquidators and parting with or handing over to the Central Bank the property and assets of the Tata Bank or any part thereof in pursuance of the said amalgamation—agreement or in any way dealing with the said property and assets as such liquidators and the names and boards of the Central Bank on the properties of the Tata Bank may be ordered to be removed and the said injunction may be continued after the final disposal of the suit; that the sixth defendants and their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction from parting with or otherwise dealing with the property and assets of the Tata Bank handed over to or taken possession of by them in pursuance of the said scheme of amalgamation; that a fit and proper person be appointed Receiver to take charge of the property and assets of the Tata Bank including all the books of account, vouchers and documents belonging to the Tata Bank.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, who delivered the judgment on the 20th December, 1923, dismissed the suit with costs. Against this judgment Mr. Shamdasani appealed to the Appellate Court and Hon. Justices Fawcett and Shah dismissed the appeal with costs in 1924. Mr. Shamdasani then appealed the Privy Council with the result, that his appeal has been dismissed and the judgments of the Bombay High Court, both original and appellate, have been upheld.

AFGHAN KING TO VISIT TEHERAN

THE PROGRAMME

LONDON, April 23.

Teheran.—The Fahrabad palace, four miles from the city, is being prepared for the Afghan King, who is expected at Pahlevi, Enzeli, about 10th of June. He will be met there by the chief Court chamberlain. At Kazvin he will be received by some Cabinet Ministers, and when he arrives at Karaj, 24 miles out he will be met by the Crown Prince. He will lunch with the Shah in the garden outside the city and drive in procession through the town to Fahrabad.—Reuter.

"REBEL LEADER" RAIDS GOLD MINE

CARRIES OFF GOLD AND MERCHANDISE

LONDON, April 23.

New York.—Proprietors of the American goldmine at Laluz in Nicaragua have cabled that the rebel leader General Sandino, on 12th instant, raided Laluz, took all gold, merchandise and animals and made prisoners of the Assistant Mine Superintendent Mr. Marshall and all employees. American marines were despatched in pursuit of the raiders. The Superintendent of the mine Mr. Amphlett is a Britisher and his name is not mentioned in the telegram.—Reuter.

FENI GANG DACOITY PRISONERS

FIVE ESCAPE FROM JAIL

NOAKHALI (BENGAL) April 23

Five out of sixteen prisoners in the Feni gang dacoity case under trial before the Sessions Judge escaped from Noakhali sub-jail on Saturday night.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT PELEPPONESUS

WOES OF HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE

LONDON, April 23.

Athens.—A score of shocks were felt at Pelepponesus in 24 hours. The Corinthians fled out of their homes after the first at nine in the evening, which was a comparatively weak shock. They were outdoors when a disastrous shock occurred three quarters of an hour later. 10,000 are homeless, destitute, and half-clad at Corinth, 2,000 at Lutraki and 4,000 elsewhere.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST MALERKOTLA STATE

OVER HUNDRED PERSONS ON TRIAL

LAHORE, April 24.

The Trial of over a hundred persons who were arrested in Malerkotla state on charges of conspiracy against the State, refusal to pay taxes, and disobedience of the orders of the durbar held before Mr. Mirza Ijazhussain, Special Judge has been concluded and judgment is expected to be pronounced shortly.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST NINETYFIVE.

153 persons were challenged and the prosecution withdrew charges against 29 during the hearing of the case. The special judge discharged 29 before framing charges and four have died. Charges were actually framed against ninetyfive. After the examination of three hundred and fifty prosecution witnesses, two accused turned approvers and were given conditional pardon.

A supplementary case was started against certain persons arrested after the commencement of the main case. One accused, Abdul Matin, was a travelling Inspector, Coaching Goods, N. W. Railway, and another was for a long time the General Secretary of the Punjab Khilafat Committee. The prosecution evidence in this case is expected to close in a fortnight.—A. P.

SIR TUKOJI RAO SAILS FOR EUROPE

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 24.

His Highness Maharajah Sir Tukojirao and party sailed for Europe at one o'clock to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

The party will disembrak at Marseilles and proceed to Paris.

Sir Tukoji Rao's American wife has developed symptoms of appendicitis.—A. P.

TAX ON IMPORTED SPIRIT.

BRITISH BUDGET PRESENTED

LONDON, April 24.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated in anticipation off Mr. Churchill's budget speech. Public interest was evidenced in long queues at all public entrances to the House of Commons, some time before the House met. A number of banking and other financial authorities occupied the distinguished strangers gallery.

Mr. Churchill said that he could not recall any budget which had succeeded, inspite of so many adverse factors. He had to face last year nearly twenty-five millions shortage in revenue or additional expense including three millions for Shanghai expedition, two and half millions ordinary supplementary estimates, loss of three millions under excess profits duty which actually yielded minus quantity, three millions shortage under betting tax and five millions failure in revenue from beer.

Mr. Churchill declared that the fact that the budget actually yielded over the double the forecast surplus was due in the first place to death duties yielding 9,500,000 sterling above the previous budget, secondly to windfalls to the extent of four and a half millions sterling like repayments of advances by Kenya and Palestine and thirdly to savings to the extent of ten and a half millions by the Government departments. Encouraged by the success of the economy campaign he proposed to repeat the process this year.—Reuter.

TAX ON IMPORTED MOTOR SPIRIT

LONDON, April 24.

In the course of his budget speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced a tax of four-pence per gallon of imported motor spirit.

NEW FIXED DEBT CHARGE.

Mr. Winston Churchihll said that the nominal deadweight of debt on the 1st April was 7,527 million sterling compared with 7,544 millions last year. The external debt had been reduced to 1095 millions and floating debt to 688 and three quarter millions. Sixty-five millions had again been allocated to the sinking fund. He estimated that the expenditure in 1928-29 would be 806,195,000 sterling compared with 833,390,000 last year.

Mr. Churchill proposed to establish new fixed debt charge of 355 millions a year which would extinguish the internal and external debts including the United States debt in half a century without any addition to the present taxation. He announced that the currency notes and the Bank of England note issue would be amalgamated. There would be no change in the betting tax which was estimated to yield this year three and a quarter millions.

THE SURPLUS.

Mr. Churchill announced that customs and excise duty of sixpence on mechanical lighters calculated to produce 40,000 sterling this year, customs duty of 33-1|3 per cent. 'ad valorem' on buttons from 28th April and excise duty on British wines would be raised from one shillinig to 18d. per gallon, these being estimated to produce an additional 65,000 this year.

Mr. Churchill estimated that the surplus on the existing basis of taxation would amount to 6,302,000 sterling excluding the Post Office Road Fund and Sinking Fund. The total expenditure in 1928 would be 676-1|2 millions compared with 681 millions last year.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ATTACHMENT OFFICERS ARRIVE

REPORTED OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES.

WIDE-SPREAD SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI

BARDOLI, April 23.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—

The Government have appointed three officers specially for carrying an attachment work which the local officers either could not cope with or were unfit to carry on. The Taluka welcomes them on their coming here for the righteous cause of breaking open the locks of the cultivators' houses. According to the report it pained them much when they knew why they were transferred to Bardoli. But they have been compelled to come here in obedience to the "shall-have-to-go" order of the Bada Saheb. They will be placed in three different divisions. It is just possible that these three divisions will be Valod, Sarbhon and Kadod. Although the people are well-prepared to meet any situation, they would do well to be still more on their guard. They should take care that the Japti-officers who might break open their locks do not find anything that can be easily carried away by them in their pockets. They should also see that people do not gather together around them when they are doing the work of attachment, nor should they desire to talk with them on any account.

MOTOR-BUSES ARRIVE.

In order to accelerate the work of Japti three motor-buses have been brought here to-day while three more are reported to have been engaged. Two Parsis and one Hindu—who is a photographer in Surat, have come here to help the Government in their Japti-work. As the report goes, they had no knowledge of the Satyagraha in Bardoli, nor did they know that they would be required to carry the attached property. This is hard to believe. According to the contract they are to receive Rs. 1,000 for one month. There is a rumour afloat that those motors that were refused licenses in Surat due to accidents by them, have been promised licenses by Government provided their owners were prepared to help the Japti-work in Bardoli. But even then the people of this Taluka hope that these motorwallas will not persist long in this work which even the Dublas and the untouchables refuse to do. The police appear to be keeping a close watch over the drivers so that nobody may talk to them and dissuade them from their work.

COLLECTOR CAMPS AT MADHI.

The Collector has returned from Surat to-day and has camped at Madhi. This time he has put up at the P. W. D. bungalow. Taking advantage of the railway and the good metal roads all around he will try to collect revenue from the people. Coercive steps might be resorted to under his direct direction.

TALATI AS COOK?

It is rumoured here that the Talati has been asked to work as a cook by one officer in Valod. The Talati has become as it were a doll of clak which can be given any shape at the sweet will of the officers! He can be made a keeper of buffaloes when buffaloes are to be attached, a coolie when attached goods have to be carried away and a Punch where none can be had as Punch. The self-same Talati who is not ashamed to oppress the poor, forgets his self-respect and allows himself to be thus ill-treated!

EFFICIENT ORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

The time has come for the volunteers of different villages to do their duty whole-heartedly and cheerfully. In Bardoli town a band of volunteers has been organised and is patrolling the town under the direction of Sjt. Chinai, Sjt. Vadiwalla, Sjt. Ibrahim Patel and others. In Valod too the volunteers have been doing splendid work under the guidance of Sjt. Shivanand. Every village should have such organised band of volunteers. These volunteers should discharge their duties firmly and fearlessly.

THE POLICE PARTY.

About 20-25 armed policemen have come down to Bardoli from Surat.

SYMPATHY FROM BARODA STATE SUBJECTS.

Today Mr. Tahenker, Mr. Chandorikar and others from Navsari have left for Segava in Kamarej Taluka where a meeting of the cultivators of that Taluka is to be held in support of the Bardoli struggle.

Thus while on the one hand, the people of Bardoli are receiving help and sympathy from all parts in Baroda State, the local officers on the other hand are manoeuvring to get the help of their brother-officers of the Baroda State. They have proposed to the State to collect the revenue of those cultivators who are State subjects, but who own lands in the British territory. Some Vahivatdars are reported to have agreed to this proposal.

MOTOR TOURIST KILLED

CAR OVERTURNS AT TRIAL SPIN

LONDON, April 24.

Bogota. (Colombia).—Italian racing driver Puccini while making The motor tour from Buenos Aires to New York was killed as a result of the car overturning during a trial spin on Cali race track.—Reuter.

TO "BREMEN'S" RESCUE.

AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT GREENLY ISLAND

LONDON, April 24.

New York.—A Relief aeroplane has arrived at Greenly Island. It brought spare parts for "Bremen" and also German beer cigars etcetera for German aviators.—Reuter.

GOVT. TREASURY OFFICER IN TROUBLE

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CHEATING AND BREACH OF TRUST

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Pandit Beni Prasad Tewari, Deputy Collector in charge of the Rae Bareli Treasury has been arrested on charges of criminal conspiracy, breach of trust and cheating Government in connection with the pensions of Military pensioners.

Suraj Prasad, Secretary, Soldiers Board Roshanlal, Pension Clerk and Bepin Behari, Money Tester have also been arrested.—A. P.

If used before the stains have time to dry methylated spirit will remove ink at once from carpets and woollen material. Rub it on with a rag, which will absorb the ink, first putting a cloth under the material to be treated.

H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Thesiger and Paymaster Captain J. L. Syson arrived at Government House Mahableshwar on Monday.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN RAW OPIUM

LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE ONLY FINAL SOLUTION

LONDON, April 23.

Geneva.—In the public sitting of the Opium Advisory Committee, Sir Malcolm Delevingne said that there was no change in the Illicit traffic in raw opium, since the last session of the committee. The export from Persia was unabated, a smuggling into China of opium continued. No remedy was visible till order was restored in China. He agreed with Sgr. Cavazzoni (Italy) that limitation of manufacture was the only final solution. That had always been the British Government view.

He paid a tribute to the Dutch Government for their suppressive action. There was still a large traffic to the United States, Canada, the Eastern Mediterrnean and Greece where imports were greater than the legal requirements, but the Far East was worst. He suggested closer cooperation with South America for prompt communication of seizures to Government. The Committee agreed to Sir M. Delevingne's summary. Viscount Sato (Japan) suggested cooperation with Afghanistn in the control of opium.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT IN RAIPUR CHAKLA RIOT CASE APPEAL

AHMEDABAD, April 24

The sessions judge delivered judgment to-day in the Raipur Chakla riot case appeal. Out of 25 appellants who were all Mahomedans he gave the benefit of doubt to 8 and acquitted them. He confirmed the sentence already undergone of 11 appellants and released them. He, however, confirmed their fine and security for one year.

The judge dismissed the appeal of the rest.—A. P.

Half a lemon dipped in salt and rubbed on discoloured ivory knife handles will restore them to their original whiteness. Afterwards wash in warm water.

NICARAGUAN WAR

GENERAL SANDINO'S PROGRESS

MARINES' VAIN PURSUIT

LONDON, April 23.

New York.—Latest news from Nicaragua confirms that General Sandino has taken as prisoners Amphlett and also four Americans and about hundred natives. He has seized all portable property belonging to a mine including foodstuffs and seventy-five boats used in transporting ore. Meanwhile he is being pursued by Marines who uncertain which direction General Sandino has taken are pushing into the wild region of dense tropical vegetation where white men have seldom penetrated.—Reuter.

WAR WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION

GOVT'S. POLICY ATTACKED IN U. S. SENATE

LONDON, April 23.

Washington—Government's policy in Nicaragua was drawn attention to in the Senate, Senator Morris bitterly attacking the administration and asserting that the nation was at war with countries of Central America without Congressional sanction.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF BIHAR WOMEN

RESOLUTION AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGES

PATNA, April 24.

A well attended conference of the women of Bihar was held here under the presidency of Mrs. Manoharlal. The Conference was attended by delegates from the different parts of the province. The Conference was convened by Mrs. P. K. Sen who is a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference on educational reform.

RESOLUTIONS.

A message of sympathy was read from the Education Minister, Bihar and Orissa. Resolutions on primary education, change of the curricula of studies and abolition of child marriages were passed. Mrs. Nandkeolyar, an orthodox Bihari lady, strongly pleaded for the abolition of child marriages.

A proposal for holding the next session of the All-India Women's Conference at Patna was placed before the Conference by Mrs. P. K. Sen and after it had been supported by several ladies it was adopted.

A strong and representative Working Committee was formed to popularise the resolutions of the Conference.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES SLIGHTLY BETTER

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the share market in jutes, though there was a slightly better feeling in evidence to-day, business for the most part was limited to the more speculative issues on inter-bazar account. Little enquiry existed for the higher denominations. Cottons maintained their steady undertone in the early session. Later Dunbar fell away, sellers appearing. Coals were without any outside support and sellers continue to dominate the position. Bengal, however, remain fully steady. In teas, prices continue to indicate a further downward tendency. In miscellaneous, there were no new features and a fair turnover resulted. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 75|8, four per cent loan 1960-70 87|14, five per cent. bonds 1929-47 100|4.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 110, Imperial Bank fully paid 1460.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 72.

Cottons:—Dunbar 183, Kesoram 3|4. New Victoria Ord. 2|12.

Jutes:—Alliance 631|8; Auckland 412|8, Bally 317, Barnagore 316, Champdany 192 Cheviot 384, Clive 51|6, Dalhousie 620, Fort William 497, Gourepore ord. 1225, Hooghly pref. 17, Howrah 67, Hukumchand ord. 25|11; Naihati 740, Orient 316, National 36|12, Presidency 12|6, Standard 580.

Coals:—Bengal 420, Ghusick and Muslia 3|6, South Karanpura 2|12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 38|4, Dauracherra 13|8 Namburnadi pref. 16|4, Sapoi 20, Tirrihannah 20|4, Tukvar 35.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4|2, deferred 3|12, Madan Theatres 4|13, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 100, Bengal Iron 16|6, Burn and Co. ord. 404.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A.P.

Allahabad, April 24.—The United Provinces Government have deputed Dr. A Sousa, Director of Hygiene Publicity, U. P., to Kaivalyadhama Institute of Scientific Research at Lonavala, Bombay Presidency, to study the possibility of yogic physical culture with a view to its introduction in these provinces.—A. P.

"NO STRIKE PAY."

E. I. RLY. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

STRIKERS CONTINUE PICKETING

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In an interview given to-day to a representative of the Associated Press, the Agent of the East Indian Railway stated that he believed that the office bearers of the East Indian Railway Union were still holding out the Assurance to the staff on strike that they would eventually receive their pay for the strike period. The Agent pointed out that on two occasions, once, on the 12th of March after the meeting with the representatives of the East Indian Railway Union and workmen and again on the 28th of March after the meeting with the representatives of the workmen at which the Secretary of the East Indian Railway Union was present, he had in his communique to the press stated definitely that under no circumstances would the men receive strike pay. To prevent any further possible misunderstanding the Agent took the opportunity of making it publicly known that he was authorised to state that his announcement on the subject of strike pay contained in these two communiques had the approval of the Government of India and of the Railway Board.

STRIKE IN JUTE MILL.

Picketing continued to-day in all places but no disturbance is reported. Two of the strikers were arrested yesterday on charges of theft and wrongful restraint. It is reported that strikers while picketing held up a loyal worker at Bamungachee, snached away his belonging and wrongfully restrained him.

JUDGMENT IN ASSAULT CASE.

About ten thousand workers of Chengail Jute Mill, Ulberia Howrah, struck work from Monday afternoon on the question of wages.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Electrical Superintendent of the Lillooah Power House, was acquitted to-day of the charge of assaulting a crane driver, Udit Tewari, by the Sessions Judge of Howrah. The allegations were that the crane driver asked for leave from the accused who refused and he then petitioned the head of the department and his patition was sent back to the accused with a note. Thereupon the accused is alleged to have given him two blows as a result of which he fell unconscious and was removed to Hospital.—A. P.

LILOOAH STRIKERS

RESORT TO PICKETTING

CALCUTTA, April 23

The Lillooah strikers resorted to picketing to-day in front of the General Stores Block Signalling Department, Bamungachee Loco shed, and Burn and Jessop Companies workshop at Howrah, in pursuance of the decision of the meeting last evening. Isolated cases of intimidation are reported.—A. P.

AGED BUSINESS MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

MIND AFFECTED BY FAILING HEALTH

MUSSOOREE, April 24

A telephonic message has been received reporting the suicide of Mr. Alfred Sheppard, partner of Messrs. Morgan and Sheppard, forwarding agents, East Indian Railway, at Raipore. The deceased who was seventy years old was a bachelor. He had been in poor health for sometime and this appears to have affected his mind. He shot himself with a revolver at two o'clock this morning. The deceased wrote some letters to his relatives shortly before the tragedy. Mr. Sheppard belonged to an old family at Lucknow and was a man of quiet disposition.—A. P.

FRENCH ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS GOING STRONG

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—Although no Communist was returned yesterday, the Communists polled more votes than ever before. Many of their candidates are in favourable positions for the second ballot.—Reuter.

TWO MORE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

LONDON, April 23.

Sofia.—Two more earthquake shocks were felt at Philippopolis last night.—Reuter

---

The Government of India have decided that all graves located in Government cemetaries in India of the members of the British forces, enemy prisoners of war and interned civilians who died during the war shall be maintained in perpetuity and not be liable at any future time to be utilised for further burial or to any other form of disturbance.—A. P.

ONE MORE BLANK REFUSAL!

BENGAL DETENUS NOT TO BE RELEASED

BOGEY OF PUBLIC SECURITY TROTTED OUT.

MR. THURTLE'S FIGHT FOR 60 PERSONS ROTTING IN JAIL.

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton stated that sixty persons were still under restraint under the Bengal Criminal Ordinance and four had been put in gaol under Regulation 3 of 1818. Probably the majority had been under restraint for over six months.

Mr. Thurtle urged their release in order to produce a better feeling in India.

Lord Winterton replying pointed out that detenus were being released as and when it was thought safe from the viewpoint of public security.—Reuter.

ON BRINK OF GENERAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

on which is responsible for further temporary, but always existing unemployment. In each department there used to be some spare hands to help the permanent men on duty; now most of them have been retrenched. All these facts are known to all who have anything to do with the textile industry; and yet the Government of Bombay do not consider it their duty to enquire, through their Labour Office, into the position of unemployment!

HOURS OF WORK.

A systematic attack on the hours of work is being gradually launched by some mill-owners. The mechanics and other kind of textile labour have been hitherto working eight and half hours; but in some mills they have been asked to work full ten hours as laid down by the Factories Act. The Finlay, Gold Mohour and Swan mills were the first in the field to launch an attack on the hours of work; but they gave "pro rata" increase in wages. The Sassoons and Kilik Nixon followed suit; but the former agreed to give after a representation was made by the Bombay Textile Labour Union, "pro rata" increase for two months after which they propose to go into the whole question of the wages with the Bombay Textile Labour Union; but the latter have not yet done anything. In one mill, we know, the women workers were also asked to put in full ten hours' work; but subsequently the idea was dropped owing to the firm attitude of the women workers. In the Standard mills, the mechanics were getting over-time wages for more hours of work; but now the over-time wages have been discontinued although the working hours remain the same as before. While the world tendency is towards the reduction in working hours, our Bombay mill-owners are moving in the opposite direction!

MORE WORK, LESS WAGES.

There has also been a tendency to exact more work for less wages. Some mills, we understand, are following in the foot steps of the Sassoons by asking the workers to mind more spindles; but they forget the increase, inadequate though it may be, given by the Sassoons for more work. Owing to the retrenchment of spare hands, the permanent workers have to do more work than they used to do before; but they do not get anything more for this extra work.

OTHER GRIEVANCES!

In addition tto the above major grievances, the workers have been suffering from some other grievances the cumulative effect of which is the increased bitterness against the employers. Heavy fines dismissals, handing over spoilt cloth, treatment accorded to the workers by the smaller mill authorities are factors which have added materially to the growing discontent amongst the workers. The mill-owners and the mill authorities have forfeited the confidence of the workers, and this in our opinion, is one of the causes of the present serious situation in the mill industry.

We shall deal in our last instalment with the remedies that can be adopted to ease the present tension.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

NO REDUCTION OF WAGES

The Manager of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company writes:—

Messrs. Joshi, Ginwala and Bakhale in their statement about the mill situation published in the "Chronicle" say that the Khatau Makanji Mills have reduced their rates of wages. This statement is untrue. We have not reduced the wages of any workman by even a pie during the last 2 years and more and we are prepared to prove it to any one who cares to know it. We are at a loss to understand how Mr. Bakhale made this statement when he knows everything about this Mill. He is always consulted if any change is contemplated and is heard on behalf of the work people if they have any complaint to make the doors of this Mill being always open to him.

LONDON, April 23.

Malta.—His Majesty's Flotillaleader Stuart and Supplyship Perthshire are leaving for Corinth.—Reuter.

Paris.—M. Angoulvant, the left-Centrist candidate for French India, has been defeated at the general elections.—Reuter.

SALE OF COMMONWEALTH LINE

AUSTRALIAN GOVT. ACCEPTS LORD KYLSANT'S TENDER

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF MARITIME WORKERS

LONDON, April 24.

Canberra.—The federal Government have accepted Lord Kylsant's tender for the purchase of the Commonwealth line for 1900 thousand sterling.

The Australian Commonwealth line which Lord Kylsant is acquiring from the Government comprises five "Bay" passenger and cargo vessels, 14,000 tons gross each, and two cargo vessels 10,000 tnos each. Anticipations in Australia of Lord Kylsant being the successful tenderer have aroused the opposition of the Maritime Workers Unions who believe that conditions of employment will be adversely altered and have threatened to declare all vessels controlled by Lord Kylsant "Black"—Reuter's Special.

SHIVALINGAPPA IN DISFAVOUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 23.

Government's doings are unfathomable. Mr. Shivalingappa Almel of the Dharwar shooting fame has been in the Police Department for the last twenty-five years. He entered service as a constable and partly on account of his being a member of the depressed class and partly on account of his own merit specially in detecting crimes he had been step by step raised to the post of a sub-Inspector of a District town like Dharwar though he does not possess the necessary educational qualifications. In the Non-co-operation days when Government wanted to put down the Non-co-operators Shivalingappa rendered them yeoman's service and helped in sending thirty best men of Dharwar to jail. This Sub-Inspector was then awarded on the recommendations of the then District Magistrate, Mr. Painter—the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. Subsequently he was even selected for a special grade of Rs. 150 per month. But during the last four or five years the scales have gone against Shivalingappa. He has been all along in troubles and now he has been reduced to the post of an ordinar Jamadar. Mr. Shivalingappa is appealing to Government to look to his past services and particularly to those rendered at the time of the Non-co-operation movement.

To wash new blankets: Put the blankets to soak overnight in cold hard water. In the morning bring them and wash them in the ordinary way. Mine have just been washed in this manner and look equal to new.

If a little pice of orris root is tied in a muslin bag and placed in the water in which handkerchiefs are boiled, it will give them a faint and delicious scent of violets when ironed.

An easy way to keep silver free from tarnish is to rub a good plate powder into a clean chamois leather. Shake the leather well to remove all superfluous power, then polish the silver with it.

Marks on a marble hearth, caused by hot coals falling to it, can be removed by the application of chloride of lime. Mix this into a paste with water, and use with a soft rag.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.1.55

PERFECT PROTECTION

MEANS

A POLICY

OF

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in S.S.)

With non-forfeiture and total permanent disability privileges.

For further particulars apply: M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager,

50-[57, Churchgate, Street, Fort, Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1886.

WORLD-KNOWN

PURE MEDICATED AND SCENTED

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair, Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.

AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt., and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Districts and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

WOES OF THE RYOT

CREATION OF BRITISH RULE

LANDLORDISM AND CAPITALISM CONDEMNED

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S STIRRING ADDRESS

Presiding over the All-Kerala Tenants' Conference held recently at Ernakulam, Capital of Cochin State, Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a very stirring speech, in the course of which he said:—

It has been a long cherished desire of mine to visit your beautiful country and to see and obtain a firsthand knowledge of its institutions and its problems, but pressing engagements at home and nearer home coupled with long intervals of ill-health have so far prevented me from coming southward. Gentlemen, although ignorant of your difficulties I bring to you a life-long and a deep-rooted sympathy with the cause of the poor, the down-trodden and oppressed. I come to you as a man who believes that the happiness and prosperity of this country is deeply and indissolubly bound up with the happiness and prosperity of the cultivators of its soil.

LANDLORDISM AND CAPITALISM.

Gentlemen, it is a common place of economics that all wealth proceeds from the land and the cultivators and the workers of a country are the real and primary producers of its wealth. In my heart of hearts I believe that landlordism and capitalism are the two greatest enemies of the masses of mankind and that most of the miseries of the world spring from these two institutions. Yet it cannot be denied that whatever their origin, capital and land ownership in the hands of wise, just, and humane individuals may be converted into just and true friends of the people. This is not the time nor the place to trace the origin of Landlordism and Capitalism. Nor do I propose to regale you with the general principles of Socialism which stand against both. All the same I make bold to assert that at no period in the history of this country have Landlordism and Capitalism prevailed to that extent and in that manner as they have done in Europe and as they do at this time in the civilized West. There have been rich and poor in India. The rich and the landlord have in India at times exploited the poor and the ryot but on the whole the relations between landlords and the tenants and the rich and the poor have been fairly satisfactory in the past. The first glimpse we get of the economic life of the country is presented to us by the Buddhist literature. We have it on the authority of Professor Rhys Davids that at the time Buddhism arose and flourished in India, there was hardly any such thing as alienable rights in land. He has found some cases of such alienations but they were more in the nature of exceptions rather than the rule. There were plenty and security. The very idea of work for wages was abhorrent to the people and so it has been in all ages and in all times in India. The very theory of the land being the property of the State on which the ryotwari system is based is a proof of the fact that Landlordism as such did not exist in India. Even in North India where the system of farming the State share of the produce was prevalent, the institution of regular landlordism with its inherent rights of sale and purchase, with its potentialities of rackrenting and capricious and frequent evictions is more or less a creation of the British rule. In their desire to possess large sums of money at a particular time and to be free of all worries of collection and assessment the early British rulers of India created landlordism. In its train came all the theories of the freedom of contracts and interference of the law-courts. As in the North so in the South Landlordism in its present state was a creation of foreign rule and of a foreign jurisprudence.

LAND TENURE IN MALABAR.

Gentlemen, I do not claim to have made a close study of the system of land tenures in Malabar, ancient and modern. But a perusal of a note written by Mr. (now Sir) Charles Innes, the present Governor of Burma, in 1914 strengthens me in the belief to which I have given expression above. Chapter 2 of his note opens thus.—"The early British administrations and after them the British courts had regarded the 'jenmi' as a Landlord of European type and the 'kanamdar' and the 'verumpatamdar' merely as tenure holders or cultivators under him. They endowed him with full European rights of ownership; in particular they had conferred upon him the right of ouster. In Mr. Logan's opinion, these views were based upon a complete misapprehension of the relative position of the three classes. Arguing from premises which are now generally admitted to be doubtful, he believed that when British rule began, the produce of the soil was divided in well-defined shares between the 'jenmi' the 'kanamdar' and the actual cultivator. The 'jenmi' was not the proprietor of the soil. The term connoted primarily a certain rank and certain dignities and the 'jenmi's' interest in the land was a strictly limited one being confined to a share of the produce. The 'kanamdar' was neither a mere tenant nor a mortgagee. He had just as stable a right in his 'kanam' holding as a 'jenmi' had in his. He had a permanent right of occupancy. The 'verumpatamdar' or actual cultivator had a customary right to one-third of the net produce of the soil. In the fact that the respective rights and the interests in the soil as regulated by custom, of the 'jenmi,' the 'kanamdar' and the actual cultivator had not been accurately determined and precisely defined before wholesale freedom of contract was let loose over the land." Mr. Logan found the root cause of the agrarian troubles which existed in Malabar. The customary relations between the three classes had been disturbed all in favour of the 'jenmi.'" 'But looking at the matter dispassionately, after an interval of more than a quarter of a century, I may be permitted to say that in my opinion Mr Logan was right in thinking that the tenancy problem of Malabar had its origin in the peaceful revolution effected by the first half century of British rule and that he went wrong in attempting to prove too much and in what Sir Charles Turner called his unfounded denunciation of existing law as court-made."

SUMMARY OF THE POSITION.

We may take as established on the authority of Mr. Logan's report and the united testimony of a number of gentlemen, whose authority to speak on the subject cannot be gainsaid, that thirty years ago the relations between landlord and tenant in Malabar and the agrarian condition of the district were thoroughly unsatisfactory. The most patent symptoms of this unfortunate state of affairs were:—

(1) Exorbitant rents, especially in the case of grain lands;

(2) insecurity of tenure, evidenced by—

(a) an increasing number of evictions, many of them of a capricious and arbitrary nature, and facilitated by

(b) inadequate compensation for improvements.

(3) exorbitant renewal fees; and

(4) social tyranny of the 'jenmis.'

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

That the Government has been conscious of these evils and have been at some pains to find a way out is also evident from the various enquiries and commissions that have been set up from 1882 onwards. But so far, the only result was the Improvements Compensation Act that was passed in 1887 revised in 1900. It is also abundantly clear that that Act has failed in its object. The final result therefore of these special commissions which were set up from 1822 to 1895 was that Government merely passed the Compensations for the Improvements Act. Sir Charles Innes calls this Act admittedly a half measure, but even as a half measure it failed in its chief object that is, the checking of capricious and arbitrary evictions. I will not go any further into the history of the movement. It is enough to establish that the evils that we are complaining of were more or less the creation of the British rule and that British Government has failed to redress them. There has been plenty of redtapism, enquiries, commissions, discussions, notes, counter-notes and so on. But the result was virtually nil. A mountain has been in labour for the last 50 years but it produced only a mouse in the shape of the Improvements Compensation Act. The evil has been growing and the conditions of the tenants becoming worse and worse.

GOVT. CAUSE FOR WOES.

It is again significant that what the British Government failed to do with all its professions of regard for the interests of the masses and of equal handed justice to the poor and the rich was readily achieved by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The moral is obvious. The British Government is a Government of vested interests. It favours both landlordism and capitalism and is in alliance with the evil forces which crush the poor to more atoms of dust. It is a Government of the powerful and the privileged. It is powerless to do anything either for the ryot or for the worker. It has done something for the latter mostly under pressure from Lancashire. As for the former, the fate of the Malabar tenants is the test of its goodwill. When it comes to the giving of political power to the Indian, it objects to handing over power to an oligarchy of Indian landlords and lawyers and poses as the only reliable guardian of the interests of the masses of the ryots and the worker, of the depressed classes and the outcaste. When it comes to action, it behaves in a way which no Indian oligarchy would or could. Its sympathy for the ryots has been best illustrated by the veto of the Governor of Madras of the Malabar Tenancy Bill passed by an overwhelming majority of the Madras Council. Here is an attempt to do meagre justice to ryots. What the Government had till now failed to do either by lack of goodwill or by redtapism, a private member had to do by the introduction of a measure which the Government must have supported. The Council rose to the occasion and accepted the principle of the bill. But the Government after playing with it for an unduly long time eventually vetoed it. This is the measure of the British Government's sympathy with the woes of the ryot. They created this burden of woes by their introduction of their Western notion of property and for the last 50 years they have played with it and refused to act under one pretence or other. Still they want us to believe in their bonafides and if we question the same they fall foul of us. I say one ounce of action is better than tons of paper and lip sympathy. Mere lip sympathy and paper sympathy will neither help the depressed classes nor the ryots and I will warn both those classes against the danger of letting themselves be exploited for British political ends.

EXAMPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

In contrast with the conduct of the British Government as regards the ryots of British Malabar it is refreshing to note the measure taken by the Cochin and Travancore Durbars to relieve the distress and remove the difficulties of the tenants in their States. That is what a Swarajya Government would have done for Malabar. Encouraged by the veto of the British Governor of Madras, some 'jenmis' have, I understand, started an agitation in Cochin for the repeal of the law which the Cochin State has put on the Statute Book for the relief of the tenants and I hope and trust that the Cochin Durbar will not succumb to the insidious influence of the Government in this respect and will stand by their tenants as they have done in the past. In the circumstances the tenants of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore have done well in starting an All-Kerala organisation for the carrying on of their agitation.

BE UNITED

In unity lies your strength and I consider it an honour that you should have invited me from the North to inaugurate your All-Kerala Tenants Movement. Gentlemen, you have my fullest sympathy in your efforts to ameliorate your condition and if ever I am in a position to do anything to further your cause the will to do so shall not be lacking.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

New Stock OF *Felt Hats*

Just Received in the **Newest Colours**

Bound and unbound brims,

Also

LADIES

Double and Single Terais in

White Felt

Laffan's (India) Ld.

Church Gate, Street, BOMBAY and KARACHI.

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING
PLANT STEAM HAMMERS,
TESTING MACHINES,
DRILLING, PUNCHING,
SHEARING, SCREWING,
SHAPING, and PLANING
MACHINES,

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, &c., &c., which enable us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, &c., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Buy **JOHNSON'S INKS. Matchless in PRICE PURITY PERFECTION**

Buy! Use!

JOHNSON & CO.'S

RENOWNED [PRODUCTS]

INK & GUM

Passed by Government test, Patronised by States and used in Banks and Offices.

Ask your Stationer

For Agency Terms apply:—

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Hummam St., Fort, BOMBAY.

No 22337.

OUR evidence is all ready,
OUR typesetters at attention,
OUR pressmen alert,
UR telephone

L-I-S-T-E-N-I-N-G!

When you take up the receiver and call out number you are on the direct wire to lucrative advertising that pays real dividends.

Bombay Chronicle.

HEALTH IS SUCCESS
GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

As a prophylactic against the most common ailments of our daily life, throat and lung troubles and nasal infection or in treatment, gargle with

MERCKOZONE

in the proportion of one tablespoon to a tumbler of water.

The well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide, it has no equal for stability and purity and should be in every household.

Issued in patent bottles containing 4 oz., 10 oz., and 20oz.

Accept no Substitutes. | Your Chemist can supply it.

LYRAXWORDS.

ERRATA.

In the Key Solution of Competition No. 3, 15 Across was wrongly published as KOSMAS instead of KOSMOS. Our Competitors will please excuse this small typographical error.

N.B.—We are sorry some of our Competitors took objection to the word PASH in our Key Solution which was only intended to test the skill of Competitors. We hope our Competitors will do us the credit of taking it as such.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 (Birth to 3 months) Milk Food No. 2 (3 to 6 months)

Malted Food No. 3 (6 months and upwards)

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALA.

MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Telegram, ALUMINIUM Bombay. Registered Trade Mark. Telephone No 25831

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS wire etc.

CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.

Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.

Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc, etc.

Business wholesle and retail, Catalogue on application. Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.

N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

PLIGHT OF HINDU WIDOWS.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion of womanhood? Is it not the duty of every soul to protect the rights and liberties of our sisters, daughters and mothers? Few remarried Hindu couples are allowed to live happily. What is at the bottom of it? Driven to despair this luckless pair is most arbitrarily put out of the fold of Hinduism. Is it a triumph for the community? Is it a glory for caste? Is it an honour for those who term themselves Indian? Common sense gives a ready response to us. Nay, what earthly good can be done by us who are viewed as outsiders to those innocent victims of this baneful custom? Shall we shut our eyes to such cruelty because we are not Hindus? Is the caste bar so thick as to prove an obstacle to a sincere worker who is endowed with humanitarian qualifications?

DUTY OF NON-HINDUS.

Have those who abolished Negro slavery made themselves aloof on the ground that they were outsiders? Is it not the law of life to extend the hand of generosity for struggling and thoughtless humanity? Why should these suffering Hindu widows, the luckless girl brides, be reduced to such a miserable condition for the crime of losing their husband which is nothing else but a decree from Heaven in which no mortal can have any hand? Should not these struggling souls be viewed as our own sisters from the point of view of true humanity? Is womanhood so valueless that it can be trampled upon? Who will bear love and regard for them and will make it a pious duty of his to plead their cause eloquently? Will not many short-sighted persons loosen their tongue of criticism and pour showers of the same upon those who desire to work and will they not also credit them with nothing else but personal aggrandisement and cheap glory? If they undertake a fight against the salvation of womanhood why should we be afraid of them when we have resolved to trod upon a path mapped by our conscience?

EARLY MARRIAGE.

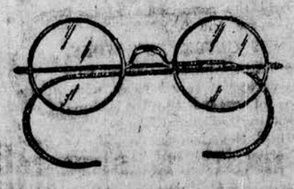
Early marriages impair in a great degree the education of those who are compelled to marry in their tender age. Marriage, according to the Hindus, is a sacrament and not a moral contract and so it is a greater sin if the leaders have brought marriages to such a pass. Marriage will cease to have its original meaning when it is forced on children of tender age.. Early marriages lead these young girls to early maternity. The young girl quite unknown to the ups and downs of life becomes a mother and herself yet a child, cannot under any circumstances discharge the true duties of a mother. The physicael deterioration of the race is due more to this custom than to anything else. It will also be not out place here if I attempt to picture the scene of wife murders and quite a number of them owe their origin to this, long-standing inhumane custom of child marriage.

COMPULSORY WIDOWHOOD.

If there is any misfortune that Hindu parents deplore from the bottom of their hearts, it is this compulsory widowhood which is the offspring of this "ill-sorted" child marriage. It has also been argued very vehemently that enforced widowhood should be allowed as a necessary evil. Then shall we be wrong in saying that society gives consent to a thing which is a perfect evil? But wait, society seems to be in revolt against the pernicious custom. But what is there at the bottom that stops the tide of this national welfare? The answer is that caste wields a predominant influence upon every individual. Caste alone seems to us the only bone of contention. If one goes against the laws laid down by it he has to pay very dearly for his folly. Not only the victim alone but some of those, that surround him are also ex-communicated. Never was there a code that dictated such merciless rules which go materially to allow evil to penetrate in the community.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MARRIAGE.

A potent cause of this social evil in India is due to the primary importance given by us to marriage. Marriage is also viewed by many as the be all and end all off life. No educated man hates to marry. Marriage brings responsibilities and duties, and a truly married man is he who will discharge the duties of married life most faithfully. Both the husband and wife should have moral and physical training, for generally it falls to the lot of a mother to give moral lessons to future younger generations. And if the mother is young, inexperienced, to whom the letters are denied, then imagine the home education of such a posterity! If this choice of marriage is removed from the hands of parents, then I think the effect will be less baneful. But the fear of caste, an ardent desire for progeny, a wish for the gorgeous display of wealth seem to have expelled from the tablet of imagination of many of us all other ideals. I voice the sentiments of that noble soul, namely, Behramji Malbari. "Born in bondage and in bondage to all its days." We must regard the country's benefit first before our own. I voice once more the sentiment of Mr. Malbari. "To marry and beget before season is very much like suicide and murder rolled together."



Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 361, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS

BRITAIN'S SELF-IMPOSED BURDEN.

(Continued from page 6.)

world in a manner in which it never has been treated before? In act the whole British position in the world is openly challenged to-day! How is it that Britain happens to be hated in China, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Irak and Ireland, not to speak of India? Are all the intelligent people in these lands a constitutionally ungrateful species of humanity like the Indian intelligentsia to whom the Anglo-Indian journalists in the country are never tired of preaching sermons on gratitude and political wisdom?

HUMBUG OF MANDATES.

Honestly speaking, what business has John Bull in countries and places outside Britain proper? Why should he arrogate to himself the right to rule peoples and countries where he is simply not wanted? Is not Britain to-day not only perpetuating but actually trying to extend her old pre-war policy of Imperialism—political domination and economic exploitation under the cover of new phrases and new formulae? In what way do the so-called "mandated territories" differ from the old "Zones and spheres of influence," if not in the only fact that the nations having the League's mandate over a territory or people to-day can more systematically and shamelessly tyrannise over it with the pseudo-moral sanction of the League, an instrument created for this purpose by the prominent and powerful Powers after the close of the last European war: The "mandated territories" of Britain, France, Italy and those of the self-governing white colonies of Britain like South Africa and Australia are the result of the most amazing and disgraceful kind of international spoliation perpetrated in broad daylight by nations who stumbled upon an eleventh hour victory due to the fortunate accident of the American intervention at a very critical stage of the war.

THE GENEVA FORCE.

If the League of Nations was ever intended to be an honest attempt to solve the great outstanding political problems of the world, why were Germans not admitted to it till the other day, not to speak of Soviet Russia which remains excluded even to this day, even though she is one of the great and leading Powers of the world. The world, particularly the Asiatic world, is seething with discontent of a type, whose nature, magnitude and potentiality John Bull has not yet fully realised, in spite of the sound snubbing he has recently had in China for his so-called "strict neutrality." It is possible, nay probable that he may not understand it in time to save himself from disaster.

What is after all the League of Nations, wherein Britain has managed to have a greater number of votes than any other single Power, if it is not a hand-maid of British aggressive Imperialism? What is the position of the Indian worthies, whom the Government of India frequently sends out on their European sojourns to attend the League's sessions on India's behalf? Are they anything else than mere animated tools in the hands of the pinch-beck Czars of Delhi and Simla or more properly of the British delegation? Was not the question of the real status of India's representatives once actually raised at Geneva to the discomfiture of these gentlemen?

When clothes have been washed and are ready for boiling, add one teaspoonful of turpentine, to every gallon of water and allow clothes to boil for twenty minutes, then they will be as white as snow.

COOK-EASY

Fully Illustrate Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY AGENTS:

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.

Girgaum Back Road.

AWAY WITH

GLASSES TEARS SPOONS AND ALL UNPLEASANT MEDICINES

TAKE

"Appledoc" REGD. TRADE MARK.

Nature's Fruit Laxative

in Pastille Form

FOR

CONSTIPATION and ALL LIVER TROUBLES.

Price Re. 1 per box

Sole Agents:

APPLEBY & Co.

Readymoney Mansions, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Arriving 20th May, 1928.

MERZ Portable Typewriters

Perfect and Strong in every detail.

Prices defy competition.

For rates, etc., apply:—

Sole Agents:—

Shree Jagnathji & Co., P.O. Box 1018, Bombay 1.

Just Published

This is a souvenir in pictures, containing the tours of Mahatma Gandhi, 42nd Indian National Congress, Parliamentary Members' Visit, Mysore Maharaja's Silver Jubilee, H. E. the Viceroy's Visit, etc., known as "Pictorial History of South India for 1927." Printed on Art paper with about two hundred illustrations and coloured blocks.

Price per copy Rs. 2/-

Apply:—

The Press Photo Bureau,

Triplicane, MADRAS.

The Bombay Samachar

is a Nationalist Gujrati daily established in 1819.

It has served the Bombay Presidency public for over 108 years.

The Finest Production of India

SHOLAPUR VOILES—SAREES—DHOTERS

at Competitive Prices

Cool & Refreshing Syrups From As. 15 per Bottle

—THE LEADING HOUSE—

THE

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co. Ltd.

Times Building, Fort, Bombay.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM

PUT away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good, and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limbs will become normal and you will again enjoy good health.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

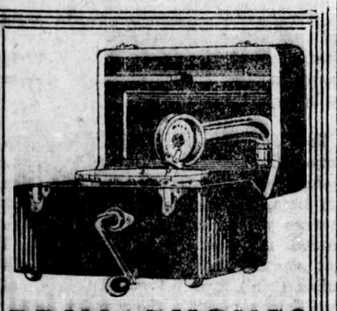
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE, ANDULBERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.



PRIMAPHONES

PICNIC MODELS.

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet life like tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Original Swiss Make, Imperial Sound Boxes straight taper tone arms and all wood tone chamber.

Smallest ever-ready portable. Most suitable for Picnicing and Outing.

Model No. 140—Single Spring Rs. 50.

Model No. 145—Double Spring Rs. 60

Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.

Illustrated catalogue on request.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

BOMBAY PHONO AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Lanol

is an efficacious German remedy for chronic Eczema, Syphilitic and other poisonous sores and skin diseases.

Price Re. 1 per Phial, Rs. 2-8 for 3. Postage extra.

MALLICK & Co.

1, Jugipara Lane, Calcutta.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION AND FRATERNISATION

SAWANTWADI CONFERENCE

The Konkan Divisional Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference was held at Sawantwadi, on Saturday. The following are a few extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. V. G. Dalvi:—

It is the deliberate object of this conference to give an impetus to the work of organisation of unions of postmen and lower grade staff in the Konkan division.

I do not propose to expatiate here generally on the virtues of Trade-unionism. Suffice it for me to say that from my last ten years' experience of work among you, I am convinced that the weight that your employers attach to any representation of your grievances is in direct proportion to the strength of your organisation. Time was, and the Bombay postmen realised it during their strike of 1917, when it was difficult to get for a deputation of your representatives even a hearing from their local or provincial official heads. There was no Union then organised by you and consequently your representations and your demands were not and could not be backed up by any collective action on your part. But what a change has now been accomplished by only ten years of union organisation! It is now possible for your repesentatives to interview the highest officials of your department in Simla and Delhi and to be assured by them direct of the keen and sympathetic interest that they take in your amelioration and uplift. This is no doubt partly due to the individuality of the officers concerned but it is mainly due to the fact of your being organised and consequently of your being able to take action collectively at any moment. I have never been an advocate of the strike weapon for the redress of your grievances but it is only human to expect that an employer, whether Government or private, can never fail to be impressed by the fact that his employee is in a position to back his demand for redress of grievances by a collective demonstration. It is therefore in your ability to negotiate with your employer on a collective basis that your real strength lies. You may employ the best of advocates, or the foremost of your public leaders to press your grievances; but neither the advocacy of the one nor the influence of the other will count for much, unless and until you make your employer feel by your strong collective organisation and unity that you are in a position to take effective concerted action to back up your demands.

NEED OF PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

But, in doing so there is one important factor that you must never lose sight of and that is public sympathy. In my opinion this is even more necessary than the sympathy of your employer. But you cannot obtain public sympathy unless your cause is just and your demands legitimate and reasonable. In the fight between you and your employer, the public are in the position of judges and under the present responsigle and representative system of Government, public opinion must ultimately mould the action of the Government who are your employers. But public opinion and public sympathy for your cause cannot be created unless you have an organisation that will ventilate your grievances before the public, in the press and on the platform and get the leaders of the public fight your battles in the Council hall or the Assemgly Chamber. In this connection, gentlemen, you have clearly a twofold duty to perform. The first is that by joining your various Unions and by taking an intelligent interest in all their activities to make them more effective organisations to fight your battles. The second is that in all your contact with the public, whether as a public servant when on duty or as a private citizen otherwise, you should so conduct yourselves as to win the sympathy and regard of the public for yourselves and for the cause that you represent. But this implies that you should first believe implicitly in the justice of your cause, because you cannot hope to convince others when you are not convinced yourselves.

DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANISING.

I am aware, gentlemen, that there are great difficulties in the way of your effectively organising yourselves. To start with, there is a large amount of ignorance and lack of education. Some of you are, no doubt, to a certain extent literate but the standard of literacy is not sufficient to enable you, unaided, to make your voice heard either in the public press or on the public platform or to force your attentions on your employers either directly or through the legislatures. The remedy for this is clearly two-fold. On the one hand, you yourselves must take greater advantage, than you have hitherto done, of the facilities for education provided for you by the various day and night Schools and also give your children the best education that is possible under your pecuniary hircumstances, even at a great sacrifice and inconvenience to yourselves for the time being.

Continuing, Mr. Dalvi said:—"The postmen's case is that judging from the conduct of the postal clerks in the past in relation to them, it would not be safe for them to entrust their interests to the clerks' organisations. In this connection, they point to the attitude adopted by the postal clerks in the Bombay strike of 1920 when some of them acted as 'black-legs' in order to earn the handsome daily allowance and thereby materially helped in breaking down the strike. The clerks, on the other hand, reply by saying that as postal employees they were bound to obey the orders of their superior officers and that, as their union was not consulted before the strike was launched, they were not in duty bound to help the postmen in their strike. Any way, the postmen feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that the clerks then behaved in a manner prejudicial to the postmen's interests.

"SUPERIORITY COMPLEX" DISEASE.

Then again, the postmen's complaint is that the clerks, as a class make the postmen feel that they (the postmen) are socially and officially their inferiors and, that therefore they (the clerks) are not prepared to meet the postmen and members of the lower grade staff on terms of equality as members of the same union. There appears to me to be some truth in this complaint of the postmen as I know that the clerk's representatives objected to sit side by side with the postmen's representatives in a semi-official Committee in the General Post Office in Bombay, with the result that the Gordian knot was cut by my being asked to represent the postmen on the Committee. One reason for this difference in treatment of postmen by the clerks that has been pointed out to me is that, at least so far as the Bombay city, Deccan and the Konkan are concerned, the postmen and the lower grade staff are recruited mostly from the Maratha and the allied Non-Brahmin communities while the postal clerks have in the past been chiefly recruited from among the Deccani Brahmin community and that the strained feeling between the postmen and the clerks is merely a part of the larger friction between the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins. Personally, I fail to see why the caste or creed of the member of a union should affect the union's treatment of that member. But I merely mention this fact as a factor that does operate at present to keep the two classes of postal employees apart.

Mr. Dalvi concluded after referring to the question of the revision of the pay.

SIR TUKOJI RAO

LEAVES FOR EUROPE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 20.

The heat in the day time is unbearable. Public offices, courts, and schools in the city have been meeting in the mornings since last Monday. Large quantities of lime have been sanctioned by the Municipality to be poured in the waters of Khan river to check the overflow of mosquitoes. Indore residents are suffering from scarcity of water. The authorities have already taken in hand the Ghambir water works scheme.

Sir Tukoji, with his suite, leaves Mussorrie on the 21st instant for Karachi, where he boards the s.s. "City of Baroda" for Marseilles. Some favourites of Sir Tukojirao including pleaders and merchants had arranged to meet him and give him an ovation here. Some how or other these friends of Sir Tukojirao had to abandon their scheme. Indore people think that if Sir Tukoji could visit Indore he would certainly have done so long ago and shown his American bride the pomp and ostentation of Holker's capital city. Having come so near Indore, hardly an hour's drive, it is regarded a mystery why he refrained from visiting Indore? Whatever correspondents may have to say on the subject, I gave you a true account of what actually took place at Burwaha on the 22nd ultimo. Sir Tukojirao actually left Burwaha seven days after the Varsh Pratipada incident. Indians naturally think Sir Tukoji's conduct in giving up the "darshan" of his family deity and disappointing so many of his ardent admirers who were anxiously awaiting his arrival at Indore, as enigmatical.

The Viceroy's Political Secretary the Hon. Mr. C. Watson who was on a visit to Indore left for Delhi in the first week of this month. People here were at a loss to know what had brought this officer to Indore at this time?

It is understood in the political circles here that H. H. Yeshwantrao the youthful Maharaja of Indore will be coming to India from Oxford next October accompanied by his Maharani Sanyogitabai and his sister Princess Manoramabai.

We have heard of the princely donation of Rs. 5,000 for building a mausoleum on Vaghya the favourite dog of Shri Shivaji, at Raigud. Indore people will bless Sir Tukojirao if he similarly donates a handsome sum for erecting a statue to his illustrious ancestress Shri Ahalya Devi which will adorn the capital city of Holkers? As it is there is not a single statue in memory of this inimitable Indian heroine.

LATE RAO BAHADUR TOPIVALA

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(From A Correspondent.)

MALWAN, April 23.

The extensive grounds of the Topiwalla High School, Malwan, were the scene of an enthusiastic assembly of the elite and students of the town, on the occasion of the celebration of the 7th death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla whose munificence has been mainly responsible in bringing this institution into existence 17 years ago. The proceedings were opened by Mr. K. S. Parulekar, one of the life-members of the Malwan Education Society, who recounted several qualities of head and heart of the late Rao Bahadur and showed how, starting as a poor hawker dealing in caps without any position or patronage or schooling worth the name, the late Topiwalla, by sheer dint of hard work and perseverence, came to occupy the foremost position among the Deccan Merchants of Bombay. Mr. G. N. Gogate was in the chair.

Mr. M. V. Parulekar pointed out that the key of success which invariably attended the commercial ventures of the late Rao Bahadur unmistakably lay in his self-confidence, born of implicit faith in God. Referring to several charities of the late Rao Bahadur which, by the way, amount to more than ten lakhs of rupees, the speaker said that, though himself, without any kind of schooling or so-called education, the late Topiwalla always saw that the main current of his charities was directed towards establishing educational institutions or instituting scholarship funds.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATIONERY.

The most important item on the programme was the distribution of stationery etc. amongst the students who had packed the hall to its utmost capacity. The stationery was specially sent for the occasion by Shrimant Narayanrao Desai Topiwalla, from Bombay.

The chairman, in winding up the proceedings said that the life of the late Rao Bahadur ought to serve as a guiding star to the young generation who are now unfortunately simply swelling the ranks of the unemployed. He drew pointed attention of the audience to the interest which Shrimant Narayanrao Topiwalla has been taking in all the institutions of public utility started by his late revered father and especially, in the Topiwalla High School which, thanks to his encouragements, is developing along industrial lines. The chairman concluded his remarks by expressing the hope that the Topiwalla High School would continue to receive the same unstinted help and encouragement at the hands of Shrimant Narayanrao Topiwalla, in its mainfold useful activities.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the assembly proposed by Mr. V. P. Khanolkar in a short and sweet speech brought this pleasant function to a close.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

What Europe Wears to-day

India can wear also! There is no reason why India should lag behind in the style and cut of its clothes because it is thousands of miles away from the centres of fashion.

Lalimli recognised this, years ago—hence their Tailoring Department; which has turned out suits and costumes in Pure Wool for people of discrimination in all parts of India.

This Department is fully equipped with up-to-date machines, and retains the services of expert European cutters.

When you require a really good suit, correctly cut, distinctive in design and of the best possible material, get into touch with our Tailoring Department.

LALIMLI

PURE WOOL

Priced samples of materials sent free on request.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.
[BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.]
POST BOX No. 5. CAWNPORE
TRADE MARK

L 301

Sore Throat?

Formamint destroys the germs in mouth and throat and cures your Sore Throat quickly. At the same time Formamint-tablets will protect your children from infection.

Formamint cures Sore Throat, sweetens the breath and prevents infectious diseases such as Influenza, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc.

Buy a bottle to-day.

FORMAMINT

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Digitized by the Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You canidentfy your village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 25 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

CRAFT OF SUB-EDITING.

THRILLS AND PITFALLS OF A STRENUOUS LIFE

"NOSE" FOR NEWS

SUB-EDITOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

(The author of the following article in T. P.'s weekly was formerly of the sub-editorial staffs of the "Daily Despatch," "Daily Express," "Weekly Despatch," "Evening News," and "Evening Standard," and night editor and editor of the "Liverpool Courier.")

I have sat in train and bus and heard men say' "There is nothing in the papers to-night." Fresh from the toil, I have smiled and wondered how many of them possessed the faintest notion of the toll of brains, ingenuity and mental strain that each issue of a newspaper involves.

I do not believe there is another trade or profession in the world of which the public has such little knowledge as it has of the great mental machine that is exerted to maximum pressure every hour of the twenty-four in order that Mr. and Mrs. Everyman—particularly Mrs. Everyman—may know what is happening in every quarter of the globe.

During my thirty-five years in journalism I have seen a metamorphosis. In the early days the chief reporter—or news editor, as he is termed in London—was the arbiter of the news columns. Woe betide the courageous sub-editor who cut down the pet "stories" of the news editor! To-day it is the chief sub-editor, or night editor—really a super-chief-sub—who is the arbiter. A modern newspaper is either made or marred in the sub-editors' room. With the growth of news communication and the multiplication of journalists the sub-editor engaged on an important story has no longer to rely on a single version written by one or two staff reporters or a correspondent. He has at least half a dozen descriptions of an important happening. All differ. It is the duty of the sub-editor to sift each one, separate the wheat from the chaff, and transform the components he selects into lucid and connected narrative.

So it comes about that the modern sub-editor is no longer a pedagogic person whose main concern is commas, paragraphing, and split infinitives. The modern "sub." is a re-write man who must create his "story"; live it so to speak, and tell it so that "he who runs" or the cabman's wife may understand.

The qualities needed? They are many. In the first place, the efficient sub-editor approaches every story with suspicion nd asks himself these questions:

Did this thing happen?

If it did happen, why did it happen?

Having happened, is there any reason why the public should be told about it?

The ideal sub-editor, by the time he has answered these questions, will have decided also the relative value of the story. Probably it will be one of ordinary interest which, having been written to yard-stick measurements, is cut down to twenty lines or less. On the other hand, it may be a two-line paragraph in which the keen sense of the man in the sub-editorial chair scents a great story. The word is passed to the news-editor, telephone bells are set ringing, cuttings are searched, reference books are consulted, and it may well be that in an hour or so the sub-editor who sensed the big "story" in the two-line paragraph finds himself writing up the "splash" of the day or night. That is one of the thrills that make the strenuous life of the sub-editor worth living.

THE GRIM SPECTRE.

There are others that make death seem an easy way out. The spectre always before a sub-editor is the great responsibility which rests on his shoulders. He is generally the last man to see the 'copy' before it goes to the printer, and the unrecognized error of a reporter, a news agency, a telegraphist, or telephonist may provide material for a libel action that will cost the proprietors of the newspaper thousands of pounds and untold harassment.

How can the sub-editor protect himself against the danger of libel? His great safe-guards are "nous" and meticulousness.

The special talent which enables a "sub." to sense a good story is accompanied in most cases by an equally sensitive mental "nose" for the one that is dangerous or improbable. With some sub-editors this power amounts to genius. Such a man will say to himself "This is a wrong one" before he has read the first three paragraphs.

The law report is a trap for the unwary. There is always the temptation to be "bright," to risk contempt and to make unfair use of statements dragged from their context in order to get startling headlines. I have known daring sub-editors who have had extraordinary luck, but "the pitcher that goes oft to the well——"

Other qualities with which the sub-editor must be endowed are the ability to find headlines which tell the story and the power of condensation. Redundancy is a mortal sin in these days, when the great task of those engaged in the making of newspapers is to find room for the news. Every daily and evening newspaper in the land has only space for about a third of the news stories it receives.

Again, there is the temptation to indulge in what a great Scottish editor called "fancy writing." "We want none of it," he said. "Facts, facts all the time." In a newspaper like the "Daily Sketch," in which news space is cut down to the minimum, one sees the art of the sub-editor at its most intensive—"stories" told in a line or two, and yet seemingly complete.

I have known men with great names in other fields of journalism who have made a mess of sub-editing from lack of some of the qualities I have enumerated. One, whose original work I count as among the greatest in Fleet Street, was pressed into sub-editorial service during the last days of the war when staffs were depleted. His chief could not understand what became of all the stories sent down to him—confessed he had "spiked" most of them because he could not find the right headlines.

It was during those days of "makeshifts" that a party of visitors being shown over a great office got the shock of their lives. The night editor was in an angry mood—things were going wrong. A bland director ushered in a party, saying: "This is the sub-editors' room." The night editor screwed his cigar into the corner of his mouth and muttered: "Nothing of the kind. It's a damn menagerie!"

A CAREER FOR ASPIRANTS.

Newspaper proprietors are complaining that good sub-editors are becoming scarce. The reason is that the young journalist of to-day is too anxious to "write something," and even those with the natural gifts needed for sub-editing fall to the lure of the "something with a name to it." They are unwise, I think. The day will come when the sub-editor will take his rightful place in the world of journalism, and there is no other branch which can give him that variety which is the spice of life in such profusion.

Now the doctors have deemed that my last spell of strenuous work in the sub-editor's chair is over, but often, as I sit at my bungalow window and watch the sunset glow shimmering on the sea, I find myself wondering what the "big story" is that night and wish I was back in the hurly-burly. That is the worst of daily newspaper journalism. It is not a profession. It is a disease, and the only certain cure is death.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1928.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, one of the Seven Wise Men of the West inflicted on India, hates the singular. Is there an Indian Problem? He hears people asking. There is not a problem, he answers them, but there are a vast series of problems.

* * *

There is a subtle purpose in this Labour nominee on the Simon Commission insisting on the plural. He would have the British people believe that India is not a nation. He emphasizes the "differences in character, temperament, customs, races and religious sects constituting the Indian Continent."

* * *

But Mr. Hartshorn does not choose to tell the British public that in this Continent he found a remarkable unity over many essential things of life—and a unity in particular about the boycott of the Show of which he is a member. That would be a damaging admission.

* * *

Another example of the self-sacrificing missionary spirit of the I.C.S. to slave for India came to light during the Corporation debate on Monday. Mr. Clayton assured the members of that body that the members of the I.C.S. did not regard the position of the Municipal Commissioner as one which they "ordinarily aspire either to obtain or retain". It is extraordinary that he an I.C.S. man has retained it for several years. Extraordinary too that the Secretariat Pundits, I.C.S. men, will not let the job go out of their hands.

* * *

The authorities are said to have condemned the Sir George Lloyd—the dredger, we mean, or at any rate what was meant to be one.

* * *

Like Humpty Dumpty it is crippled beyond hope and not all the experts available can make it whole again.

* * *

It is proposed to sell it for what it is worth. Indeed there is no other go. However useful as an historical relic, it is too big for any Museum either in Bombay or in Egypt.

* * *

The "Daily News" is credibly informed that "Lord Birkenhead will leave politics after the next election, and go into the City." India will fervently now pray to Government to hasten the election so that "F. E." may gollop off from Downing Street to her relief.

* * *

Commander Daniels has decided to leave the sea, as he has no prospect of advancement due to the Court-martial. However, according to Lala Lajpat Rai, many of the Indian leaders find themselves at sea. It is regrettable that our M.L.A.'s should follow the dictum "After the sessions, the sea".

* * *

In a special article in the "Times of India", Dr. Simpson says that meteorology differs from other applied sciences in that practically the whole of its application is in the hands of Government departments. This explains the fact why officials are usually fair weather sailors.

* * *

Another laboured attempt is made at Boribunder to boost the Commission. The undertaking of Sir John Simon to forward to Parliament the report of the Indian Committee and the separate reports of the elected provincial committees is placarded as a big boon "reserved strictly to Royal Commissions." India knows that Sir John has measured the dimensions of W. P. B. (waste paper basket) before making this offer.

* * *

Too much Propaganda makes a bad case worse. Lord Birkenhead justified the All-India model. as multiplicity of reports from a mixed Commission would confound the House rather than help it. If you can make room for many reports, why not have a mixed Commission as well? Evidently the donkey means one thing and the driver another.

* * *

Mr. R. M. Limaye, S.T.C., sends us an account of an interesting discovery (or is it invention?) of scorpion-bite cure, in an equally interesting language, including a beautiful quatrain:—

"Lazy, and fearless musing and dreaming I lay in bed,
And bitterly afterwards with remorse was I fed,
For erring against un-erring nature bountiful,
But, fortune kindly lavished reward in plentiful."

* * *

The reward was his discovery as important as that of Columbus's discovery of America. He found that "aqua pura" heated is a powerful antidote to scorpion-bite poison; the affected part to be dipped in hot war.

* * *

To quote again Mr. Limaye's picturesque phraseology: "A minute more and I felt an acute cut of a knife on my knee, but unmindful of it I let matters go with a conniving eye. Three seconds more, and on the same place I got another lash, and before I could colled ('sic') myself I got a volley of three lances more in the vicinity, and I staggered like a criminal, and tossed aside the blanket, and, in the twinkling of an eye fathomed the whole situation"!

* * *

Our sympathies are with Mr. Limaye. What a great relief it must have been to him, when staggering like a prisoner he found himself free from the jail—I mean, the pain after his epoch making discovery!

* * *

The "Evening News" is indeed "bucking up". Its enterprise since it has begun to lick its thumb (it is now a six years' stripling) is remarkable. In the issue of yesterday (24th inst.) under the alluring heading of "Latest seeds quotations", it gives quotations one day old.

* * *

Short but significant:—

"Unmarried?"

"Yes, twice."

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ARMY AND DEFENCE UNDER HOME RULE.

BRITAIN'S PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer writes in "Foreign Affairs":—

What Indians generally mean by Home Rule does not imply a severance of the British connection. It means only self-government under the British flag, of the same kind and extent as that enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions like Canada, Australia and South Africa. The political ambition of India is that her people should have the full rights of British citizenship and should have the same opportunities, facilities, and liberty to rise to the full height of nationhood as the citizens of the self-governing colonies. This ambition implies that in matters relating to the defence of the country, also the people of India should be allowed, encouraged, and trained to undertake the defence of their own country. Like the Dominions, India also desires to have her defensive forces, whether military, aerial, or naval, under her own control, and to man and officer these forces with Indians, Indians do not overlook the fact that for a considerable time to come it will not be possible for India to have a self-sufficing navy of her own and that, like the Dominions, she will have to depend upon the naval power of England for protection against any serious invasion by sea. But as regards her defence by land and air, Indians do not see any insuperable difficulty in undertaking their defence, if only they have the requisite training and experience.

Indians desire to control their own defensive forces not merely from a sense of national self-respect. The necessity has been brought home to them in more ways than one. In the event of any great war in the future in which the British forces might have to be sent to distant theatres of operations, India might not be able to look to England for help against foreign aggression. But, further, it has been asserted over and over again by British politicians that India cannot look forward to full responsible government, unless and until she can defend herself against internal disorder and all ordinary dangers of external aggression without depending upon British aid. It is the desire of Indians that this condition of full responsible government should be fulfilled as early as possible. Another important motive is the desire to reduce the pecuniary burden of defence to limits more commensurate with India's capacity, and to utilize released resources for promoting the health and education of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CA' CANNY.

The views held by the Indian public on the subject of the organization of the army were embodied in a series of resolutions passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in March, 1921. These resolutions were moved in connection with the report of the Esher Committee on the Reorganization of the Indian Army, and they were of a very comprehensive character. It is sufficient for our present purpose to state that the Assembly recommended that Indians should be freely admitted to all arms of the Military, Naval and Air Forces, to the Ancillary Services and the Auxiliary Forces; that every encouragement should be given to Indians, including the educated middle classes (subject to prescribed standards of fitness), to enter the commissioned ranks of the army; and that not less than 25 per cent. of the King's Commissions granted every year should be given to His Majesty's Indian subjects to start with. The Assembly urged also that a military college should be established in India for the training of Indians as soon as funds were available.

Though several years have passed since these resolutions were carried in the Assembly with the concurrence of the Government, very little has been done in practice for the removal of the grievances complained of. The number of King's Commissions annually granted has remained the same as before. Indians have not been admitted into those branches of the Army and Air Force to which they were not previously admitted. A scheme called the Eight Units Scheme has been introduced, under which Indians who secure King's Commissions are posted to eight specified units, and it is said that these eight units are intended to be wholly Indianized. This does not mean any increase in the number of King's Commissions annually granted. And the scheme has the distinct disadvantage of segregating Indian commissioned officers in particular units and depriving them of the advantage of mixing with British officers—an advantage upon which much stress used to be laid by military authorities in India, until they hit upon the device of the Eight Units Scheme for the purpose of obviating the possibility of any Indian officer being placed in command over British officers. The Eight Units Scheme has been universally condemned, not merely by the Indian recruits and the Indian public, but also by the European commanding officers.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

A committee was appointed by the Government of India to consider the feasibility of establishing a military college in India. This committee was presided over by Sir Andrew Skeen, the Chief of the General Stac in India, and though it made a unanimous report, it is believed that its proposals have all been turned down by the Secretary of State. It is widely believed that the Eight Units Scheme will be adhered to, that even the modest proposals of the Skeen Committee for an augmentation of the number of King's Commissions have been rejected, and that the proposal for the establishment of a military college is not going to be adopted. It is also widely rumoured that no King's Commissions will hereafter be granted to Indians.

Another important committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1924 for the examination of certain grievances relating to the Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces, and for the purpose of considering measures to improve the popularity and efficiency of these forces. This committee, which was presided over by Sir John Shea, the Adjutant-General, also submitted an unanimous report, and though its proposals are declared to have been substantially accepted by the Government of India and the British Government, the acceptance is only a nominal and ostensible one. The pecuniary provision made for carrying out the recommendations is so miserably small that it is impossible to make any substantial advance.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

We shall be told that the people of India are impatient and that the British Government wish to proceed cautiously, awaiting the result of each successive experiment before taking a further step, that as a nation of practical politicians they could not proceed otherwise, and that we do not sufficiently realize the dangers of a too rapid Indianization of the Army, or of a premature withdrawal of the British troops. We should like to ask whether Englishmen have really visualized at all a self-governing status for India and, if so, at what date. At the pace at which the Government is moving, it may take a few centuries before the army in India can be Indianized or India can become fit to defend herself; and until India learns to do this, she can never be fit for full responsible government. When English statesmen asseverate the sincerity of their benevolent intentions towards this country and talk at the same time of the necessity for the country to learn how to defend itself, is it a matter for wonder that the people of India receive their professions with a smile of incredulity? In a recent speech Lord Irwin denied the right of anyone to doubt the sincerity of the declarations and intentions of the British Government, but what is the test of sincerity? We have been too long governed by words and promises and we require intentions to be proved by deeds. We admit the necessity for a laborious process of military training. But it cannot be said that the people of India are lacking either in the necessary military aptitude or in intellectual capacity to acquire the military skill and the professional knowledge required. Even if some classes of the people and some communities were to be regarded as unmartial, there are surely large sections of the people who admittedly possess the requisite martial qualifications.

The real reason underlying the policy of the British Government with regard to the defence of India is a deep-rooted distrust of the loyalty of the people. Their policy is still coloured and swayed by their recollections of the mutiny of seventy years ago. This feeling still persists in the face of the splendid proofs of loyalty furnished by India during the Great War. If the English Government is really in earnest, why have they not accepted and carried out even the modest recommendations of the Skeen Committee?

The scepticism with which Indians receive declarations of the intention of Government to help the people to attain self-government has been not a little increased by the widely prevalent rumour that plans are being hatched in secret for quartering 70,000 more British troops in the country. If the faith of the people of India in the British Government is to be maintained, it behoves the Government to take into serious consideration the problem of making India self-contained in the matter of defence within a definite period—it does not matter whether it is twenty, thirty, or forty years. If England will make an earnest endeavour to satisfy Indian aspirations, there need be absolutely no fear of India ever entertaining any desire for a severance of the British connection or neglecting to fulfil her obligations to the British Empire.

As to the policy of India in matters relating to her defence after she obtains self-government, the policy of Indianization of the higher ranks of the army will certainly be taken in hand, but I do not believe that a self-governing India will carry out that experiment at a too rapid pace or at any risk to the efficiency of the army. When it is remembered that a British soldier costs five times as much as an Indian, and that a British officer is necessarily more costly than an Indian officer, the policy of gradual Indianization, consistent with safety and with the availability of a supply of properly trained and tried Indian officers, must commend itself on grounds of economy, if on no other. The policy of gradual reduction in the ratio of the British to the Indian troops will also have to be carried out simultaneously with the improvement in the training and efficiency of the Indian troops. Wherever skilled personnel is not available in this country for any branch or purpose of the army, there should be no hesitation in the employment of British personnel. There is no reason to apprehend that a self-governing India will fail to realize the importance of maintaining an army fully adequate to her needs in numbers, efficiency and equipment. Nor is it likely that the importance of an adequate Territorial Force will be lost sight of. The policy which will be adopted by a self-governing India should and would be the same as that of any other self-governing dominion in the British Empire.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.